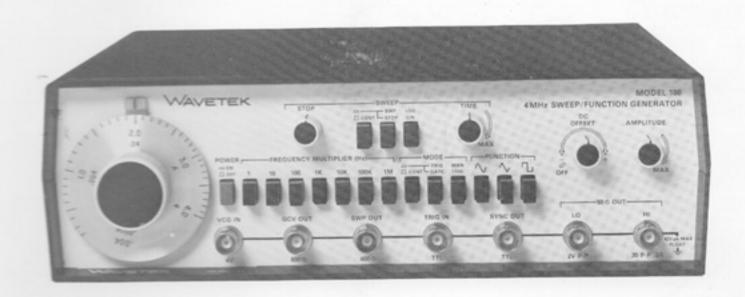
MODEL 188 4 MHz SWEEP/ FUNCTION GENERATOR





INSTRUCTION MANUAL

MODEL 188 4 MHz SWEEP/ FUNCTION GENERATOR

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All Wavetek instruments are warranteed against defects in material and workmanship for a period of one year after date of manufacture. Wavetek agrees to repair or replace any assembly or component (except batteries) found to be defective, under normal use, during this period. Wavetek's obligation under this warranty is limited solely to repairing any such instrument which in Wavetek's sole opinion proves to be defective within the scope of the warranty when returned to the factory or to an authorized service center. Transportation to the factory or service center is to be prepaid by purchaser. Shipment should not be made without prior authorization by Wavetek.

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SAFETY

This instrument is wired for earth grounding via the facility power wiring. Do no bypass earth grounding with two wire extension cords, plug adapters, etc.

BEFORE PLUGGING IN the instrument, comply with installation instructions.

MAINTENANCE may require power on with the instrument covers removed. This should be done only by qualified personnel aware of the electrical hazards.

The instrument power receptical is connected to the instrument safety earth terminal with a green/yellow wire. Do not alter this connection. (Reference: or stamped inside the rear panel near the safety earth terminal.)

WARNING notes call attention to possible injury or death hazards in subsequent operations.

CAUTION notes call attention to possible equipment damage in subsequent operations.

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SECTION GENERAL DESCRIPTION

1.1 THE MODEL 188

The Wavetek Model 188, 4 MHz Sweep/Function Generator, is a precision source of sine, triangle and square waveforms plus dc voltage. All waveforms are front panel variable from 4 mHz to 4 MHz and can be internally or externally modulated. Frequencies are variable linearly or logarithmically within a frequency range. When used as a sweep generator, an internal ramp generator provides a recurring sweep over a 1000:1 (linear) frequency range or 10,000:1 (logarithmic) frequency range. Output can be continuous or the generator can be triggered or gated by an external signal or a front panel switch. Amplitude of the waveforms is variable form 10V peak-to-peak into 50 Ω down to 15 mV peak-to-peak. DC reference of the waveform can be offset positively or negatively.

The two selectable waveform outputs are a 20V peak-to-peak maximum and a 2V peak-to-peak maximum (20 dB down from 20 Vp-p); both may be varied over a 30 dB range. Auxiliary outputs are a TTL level sync, a 600Ω sweep ramp and a 600Ω generator control voltage signal whose level is proportional to the main generator frequency.

1.2 SPECIFICATIONS

1.2.1 Versatility

Waveforms

Sine \wedge , triangle \wedge , square \square , TTL pulse π and dc.

Operational Modes

Continuous: Generator runs continuously at selected frequency.

Triggered: Generator is quiescent until triggered by external signal or manual trigger, then generates one complete waveform cycle at selected frequency.

Gated: As triggered mode, except output continues for duration of gate signal. Last waveform started is completed.

Sweep: An internal ramp generator will sweep the main generator from a lower, start frequency to a higher stop frequency, linearly (3 decades) or logarithmically (4 decades).

Sweep Stop: Frequency switches to high sweep limit. Used to set high frequency limit.

Frequency Range

0.004 Hz linear (0.0004 Hz log) to 4 MHz in 7 overlapping decade ranges:

×1	0.0	04 (0.0004) to 4 Hz
×10		.04 (0.004) to 40 Hz
×100		0.4 (0.04) to 400 Hz
×1K		4 (0.4) Hz to 4 kHz
×10K		40 (4) Hz to 40 kHz
×100K	400	(40) Hz to 400 kHz
×1M		4 (0.4)kHz to 4 MHz

Function Output

DC Offset and DC Output

Waveform offset and dc output selectable and variable through HI and LO BNC outputs. DC output selectable by not selecting a waveform function. HI output is $\pm\,10V$ max ($\pm\,5V$ into 50Ω) as offset or Vdc output. Signal-peak plus offset limited to $\pm\,10V$ ($\pm\,5V$ into 50Ω). LO output is $\pm\,1V$ max ($\pm\,0.5V$ into 50Ω) as is signal-peak plus offset limit. DC offset plus waveform attenuated proportionately at LO ($-\,20$ dB) output.

TTL Sync Output

TTL pulse (50% duty cycle) at generator frequency. Drives up to 20 TTL loads.

GCV - Generator Control Voltage

0 to 4.0V open circuit output from 600Ω source impedance. Proportional to frequency of main generator. For use as a horizontal drive signal.

VCG — Voltage Controlled Generator

Up to 1000:1 frequency change (linear mode) or up to 10,000:1 change (logarithmic mode) with external 0 to ± 4V signal. Upper and lower frequencies limited to maximum and minimum of selected range.

Slew Rate: 2% of range per μ s (linear); 0 to 100% of range in 20 ms (logarithmic).

Linearity: $\pm 0.5\%$ through \times 100K range; $\pm 2\%$ on $\times 1M$ range.

Input Impedance: 2 kΩ.

Sweep

Main generator is frequency modulated by internal sweep generator. Main generator frequency repeatedly rises from frequency set by dial and range button to frequency set by sweep stop knob.

Sweep Mode: Linear (3 decades max) or logarithmic (4 decades max).

Sweep Rate: 30 ms to 1 min. (nominal) continuously adjustable.

Sweep Width: Up to 1:1000 (linear) or 1:10,000 (logarithmic) continuously adjustable.

Sweep Output

Ramp waveform output with 4V peak into open circuit. Source impedance 600Ω . For use as a horizontal drive signal.

Trigger and Gate

Input: TTL compatible levels.
Pulse Width: 50 ns minimum.
Repetition Rate: 4 MHz maximum.

1.2.2 Frequency Precision

Dial Accuracy

±5% of full scale.

Time Symmetry

Square wave variation from 0.2 to 4.0 on dial less than: ±1% to 100 kHz; ±5% to 4 MHz.

1.2.3 Amplitude Precision

Sine variation with frequency less than: $\pm 0.2\,$ dB on all ranges through $\times 100K$; $\pm 1.0\,$ dB to 4 MHz.

1.2.4 Waveform Characteristics

Sine Distortion

Less than: 0.5% on \times 1K and \times 10K ranges; 1% on \times 1, \times 10, \times 100 and \times 100K ranges. All harmonics 25 dB below fundamental on \times 1M range.

Triangle Linearity

Greater than 99% to 200 kHz.

Square Wave Rise and Fall Time

At HI output, less than 50 ns for 10 Vp-p output into 50Ω termination.

1.2.5 General

Environmental

Specifications apply at 25°C ±5°C. Instrument will operate from 0°C to 50°C ambient temperatures.

Dimensions

28.6 cm (11 ¼ in.) wide; 8.9 cm (3½ in.) high; 26.7 (10½ in.) deep.

Weight

2.7 kg (6 lb) net; 4.5 kg (10 lb) shipping.

Power

90 to 128V or 198 to 264V (specify); 48 to 66 Hz; less than 15 watts.

NOTE

All specifications apply for dial between 0.2 and 4.0; amplitude at 10 Vp-p from HI output into 50Ω termination.

SECTION 2 INSTALLATION

2.1 MECHANICAL INSTALLATION

After unpacking the instrument, visually inspect all external parts for possible damage to connectors, surface areas, etc. If damage is discovered, file a claim with the carrier who transported the unit. The shipping container and packing material should be saved in case reshipment is required.

2.2 ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION

2.2.1 Power Connection

WARNING

To preclude injury or death due to shock, the third wire earth ground must be continuous to the facility power outlet. Before connecting to the facility power outlet, examine extension cords, autotransformers, etc., between the instrument and the facility power outlet for a continuous earth ground path. The earth ground path can be identified at the plug on the instrument power cord; of the three terminals, the earth ground terminal is the nonmatching shape, usually cylindrical.

CAUTION

To prevent damage to the instrument, check for proper match of line and instrument voltage and proper fuse type and rating.

NOTE

Unless otherwise specified at the time of purchase, this instrument was shipped from the factory for operation on a 90 to 128 Vac line supply and with a 1/4 amp slow blow fuse. Instruments configured for 180 to 256 Vac have a 1/8 amp slow blow fuse.

Select the appropriate fuse and 115 or 230 switch position at the rear panel when changing power sources.

2.2.2 Signal Connections

Use 3 foot RG58U 50Ω shielded cables equipped with BNC connectors to distribute all input and output signals.

2.3 ELECTRICAL ACCEPTANCE CHECK

This checkout procedure is a general verification of generator operation. Should a malfunction be found, refer to the warranty in the front of this manual.

A two channel oscilloscope, four 3 foot 50Ω coax cables with BNC connectors, a coax tee connector and an additional function generator are required for this procedure.

Preset the generator front panel controls as follows:

Control	Position
Dial MODE FUNCTION DC OFFSET AMPLITUDE FREQUENCY MULTIPLIER	OFF (ccw) MAX (cw)
SWEEP	CONT (released)

Set up the oscilloscope, Model 188 and external function generator as shown in figure 2-1 and perform the steps in table 2-1.

2.4 CHANGING THE OUTPUT IMPEDANCE

The output impedance is normally:

HI 10V p-p (50 Ω source) into 50 Ω . LO 1V p-p (50 Ω source) into 50 Ω .

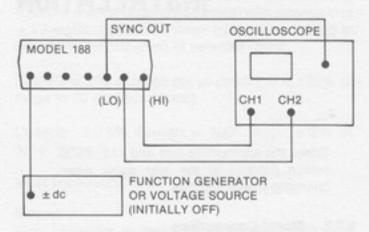


Figure 2-1. First Setup

Amplitude is normally variable over 30 dB for each output with a 50 dB amplitude range available by utilizing both outputs.

If simultaneous 600Ω and 50Ω output impedances are desired:

- Change value of R148 from 499Ω to 604Ω.
- 2. Remove R149.

The result is:

HI 10V p-p (50 Ω source) into 50 Ω . LO 10V p-p (600 Ω source) into 600 Ω .

Amplitude is variable over 30 dB. Square wave rise and fall time is less than 150 ns. Any value greater than 600Ω may also be substituted for the value of R148 for other output impedances.

To increase the range of the variable amplitude control in a modified unit beyond 30 dB, decrease the value of R124 as necessary. Waveform quality relative to the standard unit is not guaranteed below — 30 dB and above 20 kHz.

Table 2-1. Initial Checkout

Step	Control	Position/Operation	Observation
1	POWER	ON	$\pm10\text{V}$ square wave on CH1 and $\pm1\text{V}$ on CH2. Return to CH1 only.
2	Dial	Rotate in both directions. Return to 2.0.	Rotation ccw increases frequency of \(\subseteq \); rotation cw decreases frequency.
3	FREQUENCY MULTIPLIER	Press each switch sequentially; return to ×1K.	Frequency increases in decade steps, left to right.
4	AMPLITUDE	Rotate ccw.	Amplitude decreases.
5	DC OFFSET	Rotate cw. Return to OFF.	Output immediately offset negative, then moves positive. OFF return it to original level.
6	AMPLITUDE	Rotate cw.	Square returns to original amplitude.
7	Function Generator or DC Voltage Source	Vary input dc voltage; then disconnect VCG IN input.	Frequency increases with positive voltage and decreases with negative voltage.
8	FUNCTION	Press ∿ , □ , ∿ .	Observe ⟨ , □ , ⟨ waveforms.
9	MODE	Gate (CONT depressed, TRIG/GATE released).	A dc level near zero volts (except 👊 function)
10	MANUAL TRIGGER	Press and hold.	Continuous 🗸 .

Table 2-1. Initial Checkout (Continued)

Step	Control	Position/Operation	Observation	
	Set up trig	ger source as shown in figure 2-2. Set	trigger source for 100 Hz TTL signal.	
11				
12	TRIG/GATE	Trigger (depressed)	One cycle per trigger cycle.	
13	MODE	Main generator continuous (CONT released)	Setup connectors as shown in figure 2-3. Sync scope on channel 2 input.	
14	Dial	Full cw		
15	SWEEP Controls	Linear sweep (CONT depressed, SWP/STOP depressed, LOG/LIN extended, STOP full cw, TIME centered)	Output varies from low frequency to high frequency	
16	LIN/LOG Button	Press	Logarithmic distributed sweep when compared to step 15 linear sweep.	

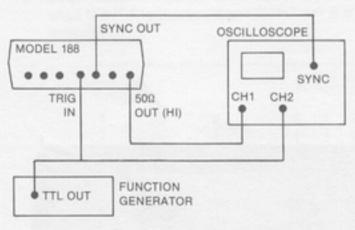


Figure 2-2. Second Setup

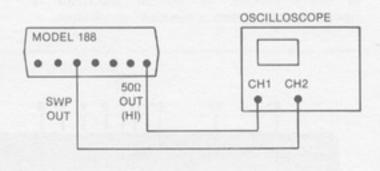


Figure 2-3. Third Setup

SECTION 3 OPERATION

3.1 CONTROLS AND CONNECTIONS

The generator front panel controls and connectors are shown in figure 3-1 and keyed to the following descriptions.

- 1 Frequency Dial Settings under the dial index mark summed with 21 and multiplied by 4 determine the output signal frequency and the sweep start frequency in sweep mode. The dial is engraved with both linear and logarithmic scales: outer scale linear and inner scale logarithmic.
- 2 POWER Button Turnsgenerator ON and OFF.
- 3 STOP Knob Sets the upper frequency limit when CONT 5 is depressed and SWP/STOP 6 is extended.

- 4 FREQUENCY MULTIPLIER Controls Selects one of seven frequency multipliers for dial 1 setting.
- 5 CONT Button Selects sweep submode to main generator's continuous mode. Extended is continuous (nonsweep) mode while depressed is sweep mode. Sweep is from a low frequency set by 1 to a high frequency set by 3. Main generator mode control 8 must be in continuous mode (extended).
- 6 SWP/STOP Button When button is depressed (and 5 depressed and 8 extended) selects repetitive sweep of the main generator frequency. When button is extended, the frequency is stopped at the upper sweep limit with upper frequency being set by STOP control 3.
- 7 LIN/LOG Button Selects linear or logarithmic frequency distribution of sweep,

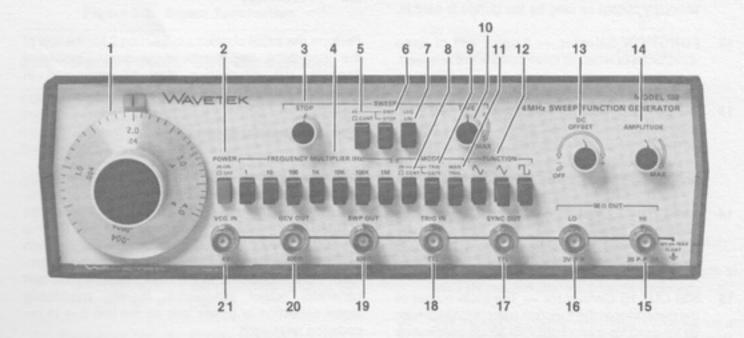


Figure 3-1. Controls and Connectors

VCG and main dial within a frequency range. Linear operation is selected when the button is extended. Logarithmic operation is selected when the button is depressed.

- 8, 9 Generator MODE Controls Selects one of the following three modes:
 - CONT 8 released. Continuous output at 50Ω OUT 15 and 16 and SYNC OUT (TTL) 17 connectors.
 - TRIG 8 and 9 pressed. DC level output until generator triggered by the MAN TRIG 11 or with a signal at the TRIG IN connector 18. When triggered, the generator output is one cycle of waveform followed by a dc level.
 - GATE 8 pressed and 9 released. As for TRIG except the output is continuous for the duration of the manual or external trigger signal. The last cycle started is always completed.
- 10 TIME Knob Sets the sweep time by controlling the period of the sweep ramp generator.
- 11 Manual Trigger Button Triggers or gates the output signals when generator mode is TRIG or GATE (8 pressed). In trigger mode, one waveform cycle is output when the button is pushed. In gate mode, waveform cycles are continuously output as long as the button is held in.
- 12 FUNCTION Selector Selects one of three waveforms or when all three buttons are released, a dc level.
- 13 DC OFFSET Control Offsets the 50Ω OUT waveforms or gives dc levels from -10V to +10V (-5V to +5V into 50Ω) at 15 and from -1V to +1V (-0.5V to +0.5V into 50Ω) at 16. An OFF position ensures no offset.
- 14 AMPLITUDE Control Ccw rotation reduces waveform amplitudes at 15 and 16 by 30 dB. DC and offset voltages are not affected by this control.
- 15 50Ω OUT HI Connector The main output of the generator at the function selected. Maximum 20 Vp-p (10 Vp-p into 50Ω) with 30 dB continuous amplitude control. 50Ω source impedance.
- 16 50Ω OUT LO Connector Same as 15 except 20 dB (1/10) lower in amplitude.

- 17 TTL OUT Connector A TTL square for each cycle of the generator. To be used for synchronization or as a TTL signal capable of driving 20 TTL loads.
- 18 TRIG IN Connector Accepts a TTL signal to trigger or gate the generator. Triggers on the rising (low to high) transition and gates during the positive (high) portion of the triggering signal.
- 19 SWP OUT Connector Supplies a ramp waveform with an approximate 4V peak into an open circuit. For use as a horizontal drive signal. Source impedance is 600Ω.
- 20 GCV OUT Connector Provides a 0 to 4V open circuit output proportional to the frequency of the main generator. For use as a horizontal drive signal. Source impedance is 600Ω.
- 21 VCG IN Connector Accepts ac or dc voltages to proportionately control frequency within the range determined by the FREQUENCY MULTIPLIER 4. Positive voltage increases the frequency set by the dial 1; negative voltage decreases the frequency. The VCG IN will not drive the generator frequency beyond the normal dial limits of a range. Input impedance is 2 kΩ.

3.2 OPERATION

Perform the initial checkout in Section 2 for the feel of the instrument. Any questions concerning individual controls and connectors may be answered in paragraph 3.1.

3.2.1 Signal Termination

Proper signal termination, or loading, of the generator connectors is necessary for its specified operation. For example, the proper termination of either of the 50 Ω OUT connectors is shown in figure 3-2. Placing the 50 Ω terminator, or 50 Ω resistance, in parallel with a higher impedance, matches the receiving instrument input impedance to the coax characteristic and generator output impedance, thereby minimizing signal reflection or power loss on the line due to impedance mismatch.

The input and output impedances of the generator connectors are listed below.

Connector	Impedance
50Ω OUT (HI)	50Ω
SYNC OUT (TTL) TRIG IN	*
VCG IN SWP OUT	2 kΩ
GCV OUT	

*The TTL OUT connector is diode protected and can drive up to 20 Transistor-Transistor-Logic (TTL) loads (low level between 0V and 0.4V, and high level between 2.4V and 5V). It should not be connected to resistive load less than 600Ω . The TRIG IN connector accepts TTL logic levels, is diode protected, and requires 500 μ A drive from a high level output.

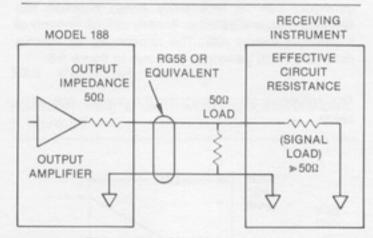


Figure 3-2. Signal Termination

3.2.2 Manual Function Generator Operation

For basic operation, select the waveform frequency and amplitude. The following steps demonstrate manual control of the function generator. (Bold numbers are keyed to figure 3-1.)

Step	Control/C	onne	ector		Setting	,
1	50Ω OUT	15	16	Connect	circuit	to

- 1 50Ω OUT **15 16** Connect circuit to either output (refer to paragraph 3.2.1).
- 2 FREQUENCY Set to desired range of fre-MULTIPLIER 4 quency.
- 3 Frequency Dial 1 Set to desired frequency within the range.
- 4 SWEEP's CONT 5 Extended.

- 5 FUNCTION 12 Set to desired waveform.
 6 DC OFFSET 13 Set as desired. Limit waveform amplitude to prevent clipping (see figure 3-3).
- 7 AMPLITUDE 14 Set for desired amplitude.

3.2.3 Voltage Controlled Function Generator Operation

Operation as a voltage controlled function generator (VCG) is as for a manually controlled function generator, only the frequency within a particular range is additionally controlled by an external voltage (±4V excursions) injected at the VCG IN connector. Perform the steps given in paragraph 3.2.2, only set the frequency dial to determine a reference from which the frequency is to be voltage controlled:

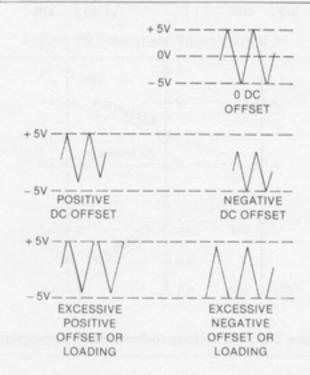


Figure 3-3. DC OFFSET Control

- For frequency control with positive dc inputs at VCG IN, set the dial for a lower frequency limit.
- For frequency control with negative dc inputs at VCG IN, set the dial for an upper frequency limit.
- For modulation with an ac input at VCG IN, set the dial at the desired center frequency. Do not

exceed the limits of the selected frequency range.

Figure 3-4 is a nomograph with examples of dial and voltage effects. Example 1 shows that with 0V VCG input, frequency is determined by the main dial setting, 2 (linear mode) or .04 (logarithmic mode) in this example. Example 2 shows that with a positive VCG input, output frequency is increased. Example 3 shows that with a negative VCG input, output frequency is decreased. (Note that the Output Frequency Factor column value must be multiplied by a frequency range multiplier to give the actual output frequency.)

MAIN DIAL SETTING	VCG IN VOLTAGE	OUTPUT FREQUENCY FACTOR
LIN LOG		LOG LIN
4 T 4	-4 T	.0004004
-	-3 -	.004
34	-2+	PLE31
-	-1 EXAM	+
2 -04	0	MPLE 1 2.0
- `	1+	+
1004	2.0 - Etas	10LE2 - 3.0
- 1	3.0	LIES +
.004 1.0004	4.0 1	4 4.0

Figure 3-4. VCG Voltage-to-Frequency Nomograph

NOTE

Nonlinear operation may result when the VCG input voltage is excessive; that is, when the attempted generator frequency exceeds the range limits. The upper limit is four times the multiplier setting, and the lower limit is 1/1000th (linear) or 1/10,000 (logarithmic) of the upper limit.

The up to 1000:1 (linear) or 10,000:1 (logarithmic) VCG sweep of the generator frequencies available in each range results from a 4V excursion at the VCG IN connector. With the frequency dial set to 4.0, excursions between - 4V and 0V at VCG IN provide the up to 1000:1 (lin) or 10,000:1 (log) frequency sweep. With the dial set to .004 (linear) or .0004 (logarithmic), excursions between 0V and + 4V at the VCG IN provide up to 1000:1 (linear) or 10,000:1 (logarithmic sweep within the set frequency range.

3.2.4 Sweep Generator Operation

Operation as a sweep generator is similar to manually controlled generator operation except the main generator can be repetitively swept between two selected frequencies either linearly or logarithmicly at a selected sweep rate. The relationship of internal ramp and main generator is shown in figure 3-5.

The following steps describe the sweep operation setup.

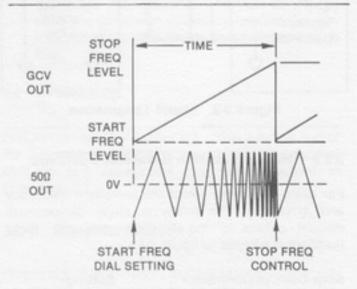


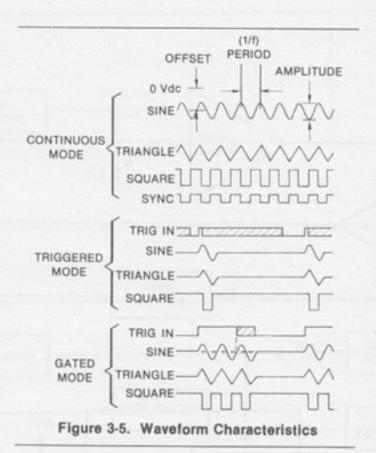
Figure 3-5. Effect of Sweep Time and Width on Output Frequency

Step	Control	Setting
1	MODE: CONT 8	Press to release. (Continuous mode of main generator is necessary for sweep.)

Step	Control	Setting
2	Frequency dial 1	Select sweep start frequency.
3	SWEEP's CONT 5	Depressed. (Selects sweep submode of main generator's continuous operation.)
4	SWP/STOP 6	Press to release. (Ex- tended allows setting of stop frequency.)
5	STOP 3	Select the stop frequen- cy. (The stop frequency will always be higher than the start frequen- cy.)
6	Time 10	Sets the internal sweep rate.
205	Wayafarma	

3.2.5 Waveforms

Waveform timing for each mode of operation is shown in figure 3-5.



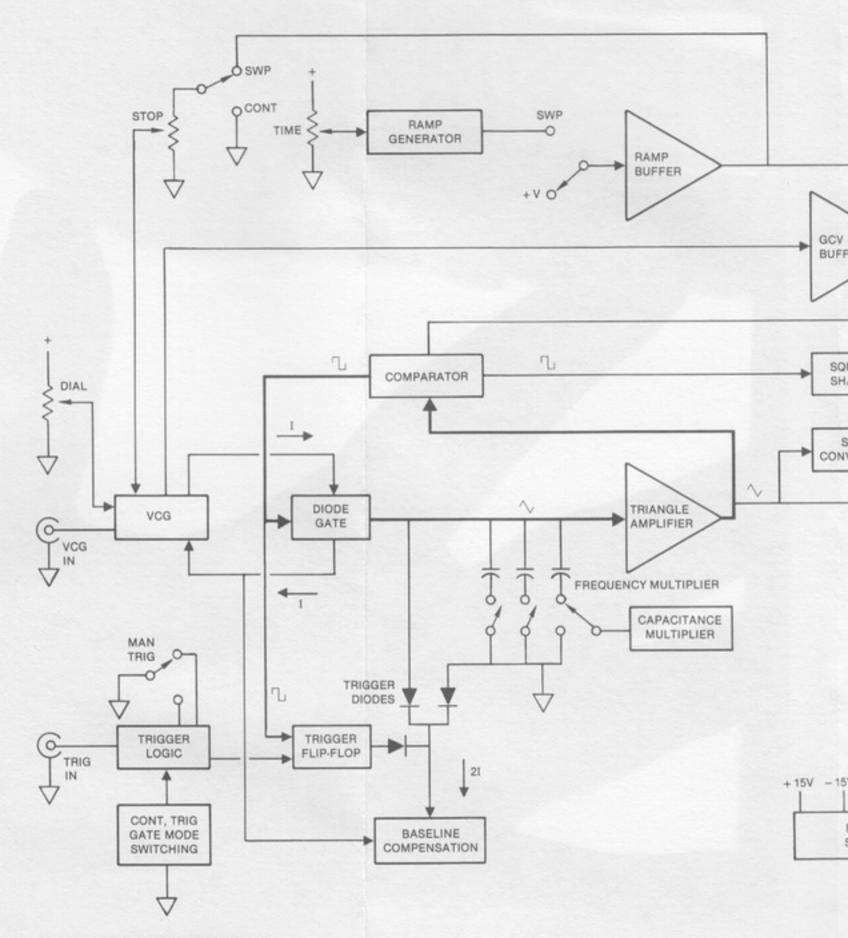
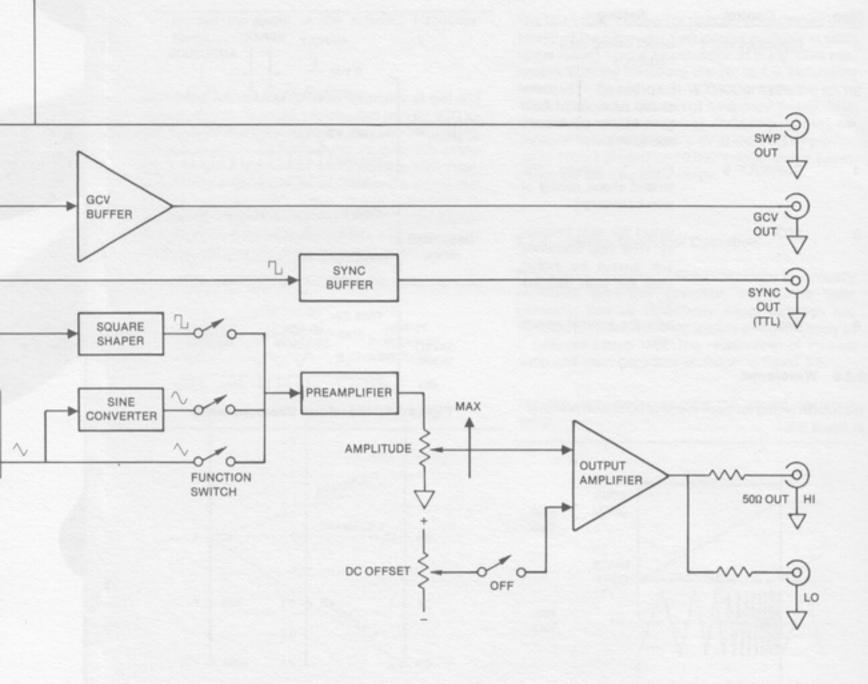
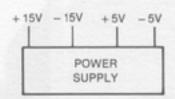


Figure 4-1. Function Block Diagram





SECTION 4 CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

This section describes the functions of major circuit elements and their relationships to one another as shown in figure 4-1, functional block diagram. The following sections in this manual provide more detailed information for maintaining the instrument.

As shown in figure 4-1, the VCG (Voltage Control of Generator) sums voltage inputs from the frequency dial and the VCG IN connector. This sum voltage controls the magnitude of a complementary current source and current sink. This current varies linearily from approximately 2 mA to 2 μ A over a 1000:1 (4.0 to .004) range or logarithmically from approximately 2 ma to 0.2 μ a over a 10,000:1 (4.0 to .0004) range of each frequency multiplier. The VCG also controls the trigger baseline compensation circuit, which consists of another current sink at twice the current magnitude.

The diode gate, controlled by the comparator output, connects either the current source or the current sink to the timing capacitor selected by the frequency multiplier. When the current source is switched in, the charge on the timing capacitor will rise linearily, producing the positive-going triangle slope. Likewise, the current sink produces the negative-going triangle slope.

The triangle amplifier is a unity gain amplifier whose output is fed to the comparator and to the output circuits. The comparator operates as a window detector with limit points set to the triangle peaks. The $\pm 2V$ output is sent back to the diode gate and to the output circuits. When the output is +2V, the triangle is positive-going until the +1.25V limit is reached and the comparator output switches to -2V. When the output is -2V, the triangle is negative-going until the -1.25V limit is reached and the comparator output switches back to +2V, repeating the process. In this manner, the basic function generator loop, the bold path in figure 4-1, produces simultaneous generation of triangle and square waves at the same frequency.

The output frequency is determined by the magnitude

of the timing capacitor selected by the frequency multiplier switches and by the magnitude of the currents supplied to and removed from it. Since the currents are linearily proportional to the sum of the VCG inputs, so will be the output frequency.

To extend the lower frequency capability of the generator, a capacitance multiplier circuit divides VCG currents by 10 (effectively multiplying the timing capacitor by 10) for each of the lower 3 multiplier ranges.

The TTL square from the comparator is buffered and sent to the SYNC OUT TTL connector. The other side is sent to the trigger flip-flop and to a level shifter to produce the ±2V bipolar square for the diode gate and the square shaper circuits. The square shaper converts the square into a current signal and applies it to the ¬ FUNCTION switch. The buffered triangle is applied to the ¬ FUNCTION switch and to the sine converter input. The sine converter, using the nonlinear characteristics of its diodes, converts the triangle into a sinusoidal current for the ¬ FUNCTION switch.

The selected function is sent to the preamplifier, where it is inverted and buffered. The preamplifier output goes to the output amplifier through the AMPLITUDE control where it is summed with offset voltage from the DC OFFSET control. Here, waveform and offset are inverted and amplified to a \pm 10V peak signal which can drive a 50Ω termination from a 50Ω source impedance. The output amplifier drives the 50Ω OUT HI connector and a resistor divider producing the 50Ω OUT LO output.

Noncontinuous modes of operation (trigger and gate) result from allowing or preventing the VCG current source from charging the timing capacitor. Whenever the trigger flip-flop output is low, each of the two trigger diodes conduct a current I, sourcing 2I to the baseline compensation circuit. This removes the current I from the VCG current source and forces a OV baseline at the triangle amplifier input.

When the CONT switch is released, trigger logic is inhibited from passing any trigger signals and the trigger flip-flop output is held high. This prevents the trigger diodes from conducting and the generator loop operates continuously.

When the CONT switch is pressed, the generator loop is held at the 0V baseline. Pressing the TRIG/GATE switch puts the instrument in triggered mode and any external or manual trigger signals at the trigger logic input will be transformed into a narrow pulse corresponding to the low-to-high transition of the trigger input. This pulse sets the trigger flip-flop high and allows the generator loop to run. When the triangle negative peak is reached, the comparator low-to-high transition clocks the trigger flip-flop low and, when the 0V baseline level is reached, the generator loop again stops. The result is a single cycle generated after the triggering signal corresponding to 0 to 360° of phase. Successive triggered waveforms always start at the same 0° point.

Releasing the TRIG/GATE switch puts the instrument in the gated mode. This is identical to the triggered mode, except the trigger flip-flop is held high for the full duration of the triggering signal. The generator produces continuous waveforms during the time the external signal is high or the manual trigger switch is

held in. The last triggered cycle started is always completed and successive gated bursts always start at the 0° point.

When sweep mode is selected by a combination of the main generator in continuous mode and the ramp generator switches set to SWP, the ramp generator is enabled and a ramp voltage becomes part of the control voltage in the VCG circuit to control the main generator frequency. Ramp period, variable from 30 ms to 1 minute, is set by the TIME Control. Ramp generator output is buffered to drive the sweep output and VCG circuit. The ramp magnitude suppling the VCG input is controlled by the STOP potentiometer.

Selecting the stop switch position biases the buffer amplifier to a level equal to the positive peak of the ramp (+ V). In this static mode the upper sweep limit can be set by the STOP Control.

When the CONT position of the SWEEP switch is selected the ramp generator is disabled and the buffered ramp is disconnected from the VCG input.

The GCV (Generator Control Voltage) from the VCG circuit is a resultant voltage from the three VCG inputs: dial, VCG IN and sweep ramp. This voltage is buffered and made available at the GCV BNC.

5.1 FACTORY REPAIR

Wavetek maintains a factory repair department for those customers not possessing the necessary personnel or test equipment to maintain the instrument. If an instrument is returned to the factory for alignment or repair, a detailed description of the specific problem should be attached to minimize turnaround time.

5.2 REQUIRED TEST EQUIPMENT

Voltmeter . Millivolt dc measurement (1% accuracy)
Oscilloscope ≥ 60 MHz bandwidth
Counter 4 MHz (0.1% accuracy)
50Ω Feedthru ± 1% accuracy, 2W
Distortion Analyzer To 400 kHz
RG58U Coax Cable 3 ft length BNC male contacts

5.3 REMOVING GENERATOR COVERS

- Invert the instrument and remove the four screws in the bottom cover.
- Turn the instrument upright; remove the top cover for access to generator alignment controls.
- When alignment is complete, secure the bottom cover with four screws.

NOTE

Remove the cover only when it is necessary to make adjustments or measurements.

5.4 ALIGNMENT

After referring to the following preliminary data, perform alignment, as necessary, per table 5-1. If performing partial alignment, check previous settings and adjustments for applicability. See figures 5-1 and 5-2 for alignment control location.

- All measurements made at the FUNCTION OUT connector must be terminated into a 50Ω (±1%) load.
- Start the alignment by connecting the unit to an appropriate ac power source and setting the front panel switches as follows.

POWER	ON
Frequency Dial	4.0
FREQ MULT (Hz)	×1K
MODE CONT	. CONT (released)
FUNCTION	
DC OFFSET	OFF
AMPLITUDE	MAX
LIN/LOG	LIN (released)
SWEEP's CONT	. CONT (released)
SWP/STOP	STOP (released)

 Allow the unit to warm up at least 30 minutes for final alignment. Keep the instrument cover on to maintain heat. Remove cover only to make adjustments or measurements.

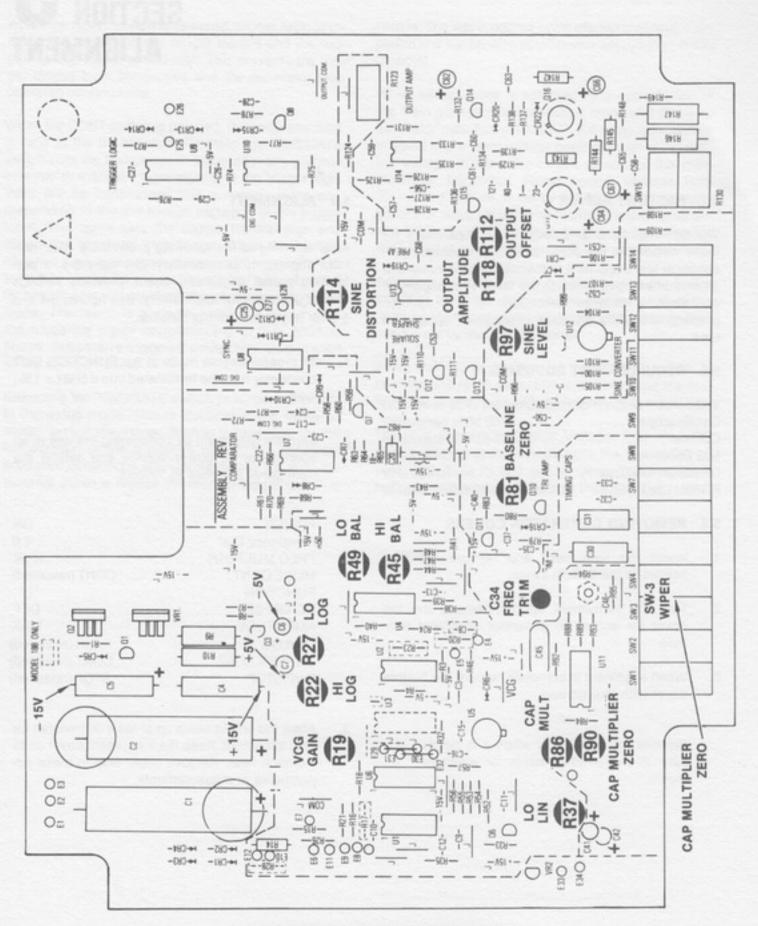


Figure 5-1. Alignment Point Location, Generator Board

Table 5-1. Alignment Procedure

Step	Check	Tester	Test Point	Control Setting	Adjust	Result	Remark
1	Power Supply	Voltmeter	C4+	Paragraph 5.4, Step 2		+15 ±.75V	Verify ± 15V should track within 30 mV
2			C5 -	200 2 100 0		- 15 ± .75V	
3			C7+			+5 ±.25V	Verify
4			C6-			-5 ±.25V	
5	Capacitor Multiplier Zero		SW3 - B Wiper		R90 CAP MULT ZERO	0 ± 2V	Sport St.
6	Approximate Bottom of the Dial Frequency	Counter	50Ω OUT HI (terminate into 50Ω	Dial: .004 FREQ MULT: 10K	R37 LO LIN	20 to 25 ms period	
7	Bottom of the Dial Symmetry	Scope			R49 LO BAL	Equalize (+) and (-) half cycles	Set scope to (-) trigger; display one full cycle. Align positive transition to center of screen. Multiply the horizontal display × 10. Set scope to (+) trigger; adjust R49 to align negative transition with center of screen
8	Bottom of the Dial Frequency (Lin)	Counter		FREQ MULT: ×1K	R37 LO LIN	350(±50) ms period	
9	Top of the Dial Symmetry	Scope		Dial: 4.0	R45 HI BAL	Equalize (+) and (-) half cycles	See step 7
10	Top of the Dial Frequency (Lin)	Counter		Dial: 4.0 FREQ MULT: ×1K	R19 VCG GAIN	4 ± .2 kHz	
11		OF		FREQ MULT: ×10K		40 ± .8 kHz	Verify
12				FREQ MULT: ×1M	C34 FREQ TRIM	4 ± .02 MHz	
13				FREQ MULT: ×100K		400 ±8 kHz	Verify. If necessary, trim by changing value of C33
14				FREQ MULT: ×100	R86 CAP MULT	2.5 ±.05 ms	

Table 5-1. Alignment Procedure (Continued)

Step	Check	Tester	Test Point	Control Setting	Adjust	Result	Remark
15				FREQ MULT: ×10		25 ± .5 ms	Verify
16				FREQ: ×1		250 ±5 ms	
17	Bottom of the Dial Frequency (Log)	75.4		Dial: .0004 FREQ MULT: × 100K SWEEP: CONT, STOP, LOG	R27 LO LOG	40 ±2 Hz	Allow 1 hour warm-up
18	Top of the Dial Frequency (Log)	Village		Dial: 4.0 FREQ MULT: ×100K	R22 HI LOG	400 ± 10 kHz	Repeat steps 17 and 18 once.
19	Sine Distortion (Lin)	Distortion Analyzer		FUNCTION: ↑ FREQ MULT: ×1K	R97 SINE LEVEL R114 DISTOR- TION	Adjust for minimum distortion	It may be necessary to reduce amplitude to 5V peak.
20	Output Amplitude	Scope		FUNCTION: ^	R118 OUTPUT AMPL	10 Vp-p (+.3V/-0V)	0 =0108
21	Output Offset	Voltmeter		FUNCTION: \(\square\)	R112 OFFSET	0 ±50 mV	
22	Baseline Zero	Scope		MODE: Trigger	R81 B A S E - LINE ZERO	0 ±75 mV	It may be necessary to trim the baseline with R80
23	Sweep Offset	Voltmeter	SWP OUT (Unter- minated)	SWEEP: CONT, SWP, LIN	R9 (Sweep board) SWEEP OFFSET	0 ±2 mV	

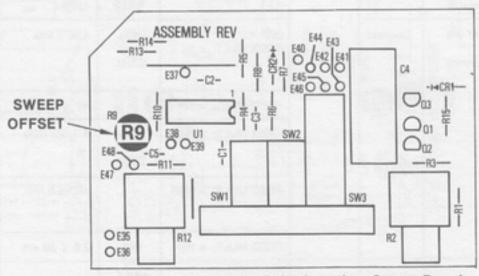


Figure 5-2. Alignment Point Location, Sweep Board

SECTION 6 TROUBLESHOOTING

6.1 FACTORY REPAIR

Wavetek maintains a factory repair department for those customers not possessing the necessary personnel or test equipment to maintain the instrument. If an instrument is returned to the factory for alignment or repair, a detailed description of the specific problem should be attached to minimize turnaround time.

6.2 TROUBLESHOOTING TABLES

Table 6-1 gives an index of the troubleshooting tables by indications of common problems. The tables do not cover every possible trouble, but, when used in conjunction with circuit descriptions and schematics, will be an aid in systematically isolating faulty components.

6.3 TROUBLESHOOTING INDIVIDUAL COMPONENTS

6.3.1 Transistor

- A transistor is defective if more than one volt is measured across its base-emitter junction in the forward direction.
- A transistor when used as a switch may have a few volts reverse bias voltage across baseemitter junction.
- If the collector and emitter voltages are the same, but the base emitter voltage is less than 500 mV forward voltage (or reversed bias), the transistor is defective.
- A transistor is defective if its base current is larger than 10% of its emitter current (calculate currents from voltage across the base and emitter series resistors).
- In a transistor differential pair (common emitter stages), either their base voltages are the same in normal operating condition, or the one with less forward voltage across its base emitter junction should be off (no collector current); otherwise, one of the transistors is defective.

6.3.2 Diode

A diode (except a zener) is defective if there is greater than one volt (typically 0.7 volt) forward voltage across it.

6.3.3 Operational Amplifier

- The "+" and "-" inputs of an operational amplifier will have less than 15 mV voltage difference when operating under normal conditions.
- When the output of the amplifier is connected to the "-" input (voltage follower connection), the output should be the same voltage as the "+" input voltage; otherwise, the operational amplifier is defective.
- If the output voltage stays at maximum positive, the "+" input voltage should be more positive than the "-" input voltage, or vice versa; otherwise, the operational amplifier is defective.

6.3.4 FET Transistor

- No gate current should be drawn by the gate of an FET transistor. If so, the transistor is defective.
- The gate-to-source voltage is always reverse biased under a normal operating condition; e.g., the source voltage is more positive than the gate voltage for 2N5485, and the source voltage is more negative than gate voltage for a 2N5462. Otherwise, the FET is defective.
- If the device supplying gate voltage to an FET saturates, the FET has too large a Vgs (pinch off) for the circuit and should be replaced.

6.3.5 Capacitor

 Shorted capacitors have zero volts across their terminals. Opened capacitor can be located (but not always) by using a good capacitor connected in parallel with the capacitor under test and observing the resulting effect.

6.4 GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

When encountering a problem, it is advisable to return as many of the front panel controls as possible to their initial settings and still retain the problem. The trouble-shooting tables in this section generally begin at these initial settings and specify all subsequent setups. Preset the front panel controls as follows.

Control	Position
Frequency Dial	ON
DC OFFSET AMPLITUDE SWEEP	OFF

CAUTION

To prevent damage to components, turn unit off while removing or replacing components, connectors or pc boards.

The suspected malfunctioning condition should be double checked to eliminate the possibility of improper settings or connections. Before attempting fault isolation, the unit should be checked for proper line voltage selection (refer to Section 2). A good visual inspection of the boards and chassis wires for damage or overheating often saves much time.

Once the malfunction is defined, begin the isolation procedure by selecting an indication in table 6-1 which best describes the malfunction and proceed to the referenced troubleshooting table.

Follow through the checks in the troubleshooting table, using schematics and assemblies as a guide. When positive results are not obtained, perform the indicated corrective procedure.

Table 6-1. Fault Isolation

	Indication	Table
1.	Fuse blown, no power indication or no outputs.	6-2
2.	Function outputs missing or clipped when TTL sync OK. Triangle problem.	6-3
3.	Sine waveform problem.	6-4
4.	Square waveform problem.	6-5
5.	TTL sync output problem.	6-6
6.	Generator frequency does not respond correctly to dial and VCG input.	6-7
7.	Waveform symmetry problem.	6-8
8.	Problem on bottom three ranges only.	6-9
9.	Generator trigger and gate mode prob- lem.	6-10
10.	Sweep problem.	6-11

Table 6-2. Power Supplies and Generator Loop

	Ohaak	Corrective Presedure
	Check	Corrective Procedure
1.	Set all controls in their initial positions (refer to paragraph 6.4).	
2.	Ensure line voltage matches instrument configuration (refer to Section 2). Check fuse.	Replace fuse; check for nor mal operation.
3.	Check C1 (+) and C2 (-) for ±20 to 26V unregulated dc.	a. CR1 - CR4. b. C1, C2. c. SW1. d. T1, RV1, F1 (bracket as sembly).

Table 6-2. Power Supplies and Generator Loop (Continued)

	Indication: Fuse blown, no power indication or no outputs.	
	Check	Corrective Procedure
4.	Check indicator lamp.	DS1 and VR2, wiring E34 and E33.
5.	Check C4 (+) for +15 Vdc.	a. VR1. b. Excessive loading; use board jumpers to isolate cause.
6.	Check C5 (-) for -15 Vdc.	a. Q2. b. U2, Q1. c. Excessive loading; use board jumpers to isolate cause.
7.	Check U7 pin 14 for +5 Vdc and U7 pin 13 for -5 Vdc.	a. Q4, Q3, U2. b. Excessive loading; use board jumpers to isolate cause.
8.	Check U4 pin 6 for a dc shift from approximately + 10V to + 15V as the frequency dial is rotated from 4.0 to .004. Check U6 pin 8 for a dc shift from - 10Vto - 15V as the frequencydial is rotated from 4.0 to .004.	Go to table 6-7.
9.	Check anode CR6 for approximately +3.5 Vdc.	Go to table 6-10.
10.	If emitter Q11 has a 4 kHz, ±1.25V triangle, go to table 6-3.	
11.	Check for the same voltage at the gate of Q9 as at the emitter of Q11, within saturation limits of the amplifier.	Q9 - Q11 and associated circuitry.
12.	If the voltage at the emitter of Q11 is $\geq +1.25$ V, check cathode CR10 for approximately -2.5 V. If the voltage at the emitter of Q11 is ≤ -1.25 V, check cathode CR10 for approximately $+2.5$ V.	U7, Q7 and associated circuitry.
13.	Check U5.	

Table 6-3. Output Circuits

Indication: Function outputs missing or clipped when TTL sync output OK. Problem with triangle waveform.

	Check	Corrective Procedure
1.	Set controls to initial positions (refer to paragraph 6.4).	Check for normal operation.
2.	Check emitter Q11 for a 4 kHz, ±1.25V triangle.	Go to table 6-2.
3.	Select triangle function, rotate AMPLITUDE ccw, and check U13 pin 10 for a $\pm1.25\text{V}$ triangle.	a. R114 R118 adjustments. b. U13. c. SW13.

Table 6-3. Output Circuits (Continued)

Indication: Function outputs missing or clipped when TTL sync output OK. Problem with triangle waveform.

	Check	Corrective Procedure
4.	Rotate AMPLITUDE cw (MAX), DC OFFSET to OFF, and check 50Ω OUT (HI) for a 20V p-p (open circuit) triangle.	a. Output amplifier circuit. b. E15, E16 wiring.
5.	Check for excessive discontinuities at the triangle peaks near the bottom of a frequency range (other than $\times 1$ to $\times 100$).	a. U5. b. SQR signal at cathode CR10 not ±2.5V.
6.	Check for nonlinearities in the triangle slopes near the bottom of a frequency range (other than $\times 1$ to $\times 100$).	a. Associated timing capaci- tor or C36. b. U5, CR6. c. Q9, Q10.
7.	Check for a waveform symmetry problem.	Go to table 6-8.

Table 6-4. Sine Conversion

	Indication: Sine waveform problem.			
	Check	Corrective Procedure		
1.	Set controls to initial positions (refer to paragraph 6.4).	Check for normal operation.		
2.	Check emitter Q11 for a 4 kHz, ±1.25V triangle.	Go to table 6-2.		
3.	Verify that the \pm 1.25 triangle peaks at the emitter of Q11 agree within 3%.	a. R62, R63, R64, R65, R67, R68, R70. b. CR8, CR9, U7. c. ±15V supplies.		
4.	Select triangle function; check for ± 1.25V triangle at U13 pin 10.	Go to table 6-3, step 3.		
5.	Select sine function; check for ±1.25V sine at U13 pin 10.	a. U12 circuitry. b. SW12.		
6.	Check sine distortion 50Ω OUT (HI) per calibration procedure (refer to table 5.1).	a. R97, R114 adjustments. b. Waveform symmetry, R45 adjustment and table 6-8. c. U12 circuitry.		
7.	Check sine amplitude vs frequency per specifications (refer to section 1).	C47, C55, C56, C57.		

Table 6-5. Square Function

Indication: Square waveform problem.

	Check	Corrective Procedure
1.	Set controls to initial positions (refer to paragraph 6.4).	Check for normal operation
2.	Check CR10 cathode for a 4 kHz, approximately ±2V square wave.	Go to table 6-2.
3.	Select a triangle function; check U13 pin 10 for a \pm 1.25V triangle.	Go to table 6-3.
4.	Select square function; check U13 pin 10 for a ±1.25V square.	a. Q12, Q13 circuitry. b. SW14.
5.	Check square wave at 50Ω OUT (HI) for the same 20V p-p (open circuit) amplitude as the triangle and sine.	R106, R110, R111.
6.	Check rise/fall times of 4 MHz square (50Ω terminated) for <50 ns.	C51, C55, C56, C57.

Table 6-6. TTL Sync Output

Indication:	TTL sync	output proble	em.
-------------	----------	---------------	-----

	Check	Corrective Procedure
1.	Set controls to initial positions (refer to paragraph 6.4).	Check for normal operation.
2.	Check U8 pin 1 for a TTL level, 4 kHz square.	Go to table 6-2.
3.	Check U8 pin 8 for a TTL level, 4 kHz square.	a. U8. b. CR11, CR12.
4.	Check SYNC OUT TTL.	E27, E28, E19 wiring.
5.	Check SYNC OUT waveform at 4 MHz, using a TTL load termination or a $\geq 600\Omega$ resistive termination and ≤ 3 foot RG58U coax.	a. U8. b. E19 ground connection.

Table 6-7. VCG Circuit

Indication: Generator does not respond correctly to dial and VCG input.

	Check	If Faulty, Check
1.	Set controls to initial positions (refer to paragraph 6.4).	Check for normal operation
2.	Check for approximately +15V at E11.	a. E10, E11 and E12 wiring. b. + 15V supply. c. Dial potentiometer.
3.	Check for 0 ±5 mV at U1 pin 13.	U1.
4.	Check U1 pin 14 for approximately - 5V.	U1.
5.	Check that as the dial is rotated from 4.0 to .004, the voltage at U1 pin 14 varies from approximately -5 to 0V.	U1.
6.	Ensure that U1 pin 5 remains at a constant 0V ±40 mV as the dial is varied.	U1, U4, and U6 circuits.
7.	Check that, as the dial is rotated from .004 to 4.0, the voltage at U1 pin 1 does not saturate near - 15V or + 15V (typical range is between - 10V and + 10V) and stops varing with the dial.	Q6, U1, and U6 circuits.
	Check that as the dial is rotated from .004 to 4.0, U6 pin 8 varies from approximately $-15V$ to $-10V$.	U6, U1, and Q6 circuits.
	Check that, as the dial is rotated from .004 to 4.0, the voltage at U1 pin 7 does not saturate near $+$ 15V or $-$ 15V (typical range is between $+$ 10V and $-$ 10V) and stops varying with the dial.	U4 and U1 circuits.
0	Check that, as the dial is rotated from .004 to 4.0, U4 pin 13 varies from approximately +15V to +10V.	U4 and U1 circuits.
1.	Check for nonlinearity in the \pm 1.25V triangle at the emitter of Q11 near the bottom of the \times 1K through \times 1M ranges.	a. Associated timing capacitors or C36. b. U5, CR6. c. Q9, Q10.
2.	Check frequencies of ×1K, ×10K and 100K ranges.	a. Adjust R19. b. C30, 31 and 32 (trimmed by C20).
3.	Check frequency and linearity of ×1M range.	a. C34. b. C36 nominal value. c. C18, 19, 20 and 21.
4.	Check frequencies of ×1, ×10 and ×100 ranges.	R86 and table 6-9.
5.	Select log mode. Check that as the frequency dial is rotated from 4.0 to .0004, U3 pin 4 varies from approximately65V to45V.	a. U3. b. U1 circuit.

Table 6-8. Symmetry

	Indication: Waveform symmetry problem.		
	Check	If Faulty, Check	
1.	Set controls to initial positions (refer to paragraph 6.4).	Check for normal operation.	
2.	If symmetry problem appears on \times 1, \times 10, \times 100 ranges only, problem may be R90 adjustment or go to table 6-9.		
3.	Perform steps 5 through 12 of table 6-7, then return to this table.	a. R49 adjustment, b. R45 adjustment.	
4.	Verify RUN signal at cathode CR6 is approximately + 3.5V.	Go to table 6-10.	
5.	Verify U6 pin 4 and U6 pin 15 vary from approximately -10 to -15 V as dial is rotated from 4.0 to .004.	U1, U6, R52, R53.	
6.	Verify amplitude of SQR signal at cathode CR10 is approximately $\pm 2V$.	a. Q7 circuit. b. U7 circuit. c. +5V supply.	
7.	Check U5, CR6.		

Table 6-9. Capacitance Multiplier

	Indication: Problem on bottom frequency ranges only.	
	Check	Corrective Procedure
1.	Set controls to initial positions (refer to paragraph 6.4).	Check for normal operation on ×1K range.
2.	Check for 0 Vdc at U11 pins 2 and 6.	SW2 - SW4.
3.	Check for approximately 0 Vdc at U11 pin 12.	U11 circuitry.
4.	Check for 0 Vdc ±5 mV at U11 pin 10.	a. R90 adjustment. b. U11 circuitry.
5.	Select ×100 range; check U11 pin 10 for heavy oscillations.	C46, U11.
6.	Check that the signal at U11 pin 2 is amplified by approximately 6 at pin 12 (within saturation limits).	U11 circuitry.
7.	Check for the same signal at U11 pins 6 and 7 as at the emitter of Q11.	SW4, U11 circuitry.
8.	Ensure that R93 and R94 are shorted in the ×100 range.	SW4.

Table 6-9. Capacitance Multiplier (Continued)

Indication: Problem on bottom frequency ranges only.

	Check	Corrective Procedure
9.	Check 400 Hz frequency (2.0 × 100).	a. R86 adjustment. b. R89, R95, C45.
10.	Check 40 Hz frequency (2.0 × 10).	R93, SW3.
11.	Check 4 Hz frequency (4.0 × 1).	R94.
12.	Check symmetry at 0.2 × 100; ensure triangle is linear.	a. R90 adjustment. b. U11. c. Leaky C30, C36, C45, C46 CR6, U5, Q9.

Table 6-10. Trigger Logic

	Check	If Faulty, Check
1.	Set controls to initial positions (refer to paragraph 6.4).	Check for normal continuous operation,

If generator operates normally in continuous mode, go to step 7.

Indication: Generator trigger and gate mode problems.

- Check for 0V at U9 pins 2 and 5. SW9.
- Check for a TTL low at U10 pin 10. U9, +5V supply.
- Check for +5V at U10 pin 9. a. U10. b. CR6, CR15, Q8.
- 6. Check for approximately + 3.5V at anode CR6. Check for normal continuous mode operation.
- 7. Check that U6 pin 4 and U6 pin 15 vary from approximately -10V to - 15V as dial is rotated from 4.0 to .004.
- Go to gated mode (CONT depressed, TRIG/GATE released). Check U9 pin 2 for a TTL high.

- c. U6.
- a. CR6, U6, Q8.
- b. Go to table 6-2.
- a. U6, R52, R53.
- b. Go to table 6-7.
- a. U10.
- b. SW9, SW11, +5V supply.

Table 6-10. Trigger Logic (Continued)

Indication: Generator trigger and gate mode problems.

	Check	Corrective Procedure
9.	Check U9 pin 1 for a TTL high.	a. U9. b. R73, -5V supply.
10.	Check U10 pin 10 for a TTL high.	a. U9. b. U10.
11.	Check U10 pin 9 for TTL low.	a. U10. b. Q8.
12.	Check anode CR6 for approximately -1.5V.	a. CR15, Q8, R78. b. CR6.
13.	Check cathode CR6 for approximately -0.7V.	a. U5. b. U6.
14.	Check emitter Q11 for 0 Vdc ±100 mV.	a. R81 adjustment. b. Q9 - Q11 circuitry.
15.	Connect an external TTL signal to TRIG IN connector; check for the inverse of that signal at U10 pin 10.	a. E25, E26. b. CR13, CR14. c. U9, SW10.
16.	Press TRIG/GATE switch and check for an approximate 20 ns negative pulse at U10 pin 10 following the low-to-high transition of the external signal (increasing the frequency of the external generator makes this pulse more visible).	a. U9, SW10. b. C29.
17.	Remove the external signal and verify that U10 pin 5 goes from high to low when the MAN TRIG switch is held depressed.	a. SW11. b. U10.
18.	Release the TRIG/GATE switch (gated) and check that U10 pin 10 goes from high to low when the MAN TRIG switch is pressed.	SW9.
19.	Monitor 50Ω OUT, triangle function, for 0 Vdc baseline.	R81, R112 adjustments.
20.	Press MAN TRIG switch and check 50Ω OUT for a continuous triangle while the switch is held. Depress TRIG/GATE switch (triggered) and verify a single cycle output each time the MAN TRIG switch is depressed.	a. U10 or clock signal to U10 from U7. b. C29 (pulse too narrow).

Table 6-11. Sweep Circuit

Indication: Sweep or Ramp problems.

	Check	Corrective Procedure
1.	Depress CONT (Sweep). Extend SWP/STOP. Check E48 for +4V.	a. U1. b. SW2.
2.	Depress SWP/STOP. Check collector of Q3. 4V peak ramp. If ramp amplitude is > 4V peak. If ramp amplitude is < 4V peak.	U1, Q3. Q1, Q2.
4.	At SWP OUT check for period change of approximately 30 ms to 60s as the TIME control is rotated from full ccw to full cw.	Q2, R22.
5.	At SWP OUT check for ramp period drift.	C4.
6.	At E39 with STOP control full cw, ramp amplitude is 4V peak, with STOP control full ccw, ramp amplitude is 0V.	R12, SW1, SW2.

SECTION PARTS AND SCHEMATICS

7.1 DRAWINGS

The following assembly drawings (with parts lists) and schematics are in the arrangement shown below.

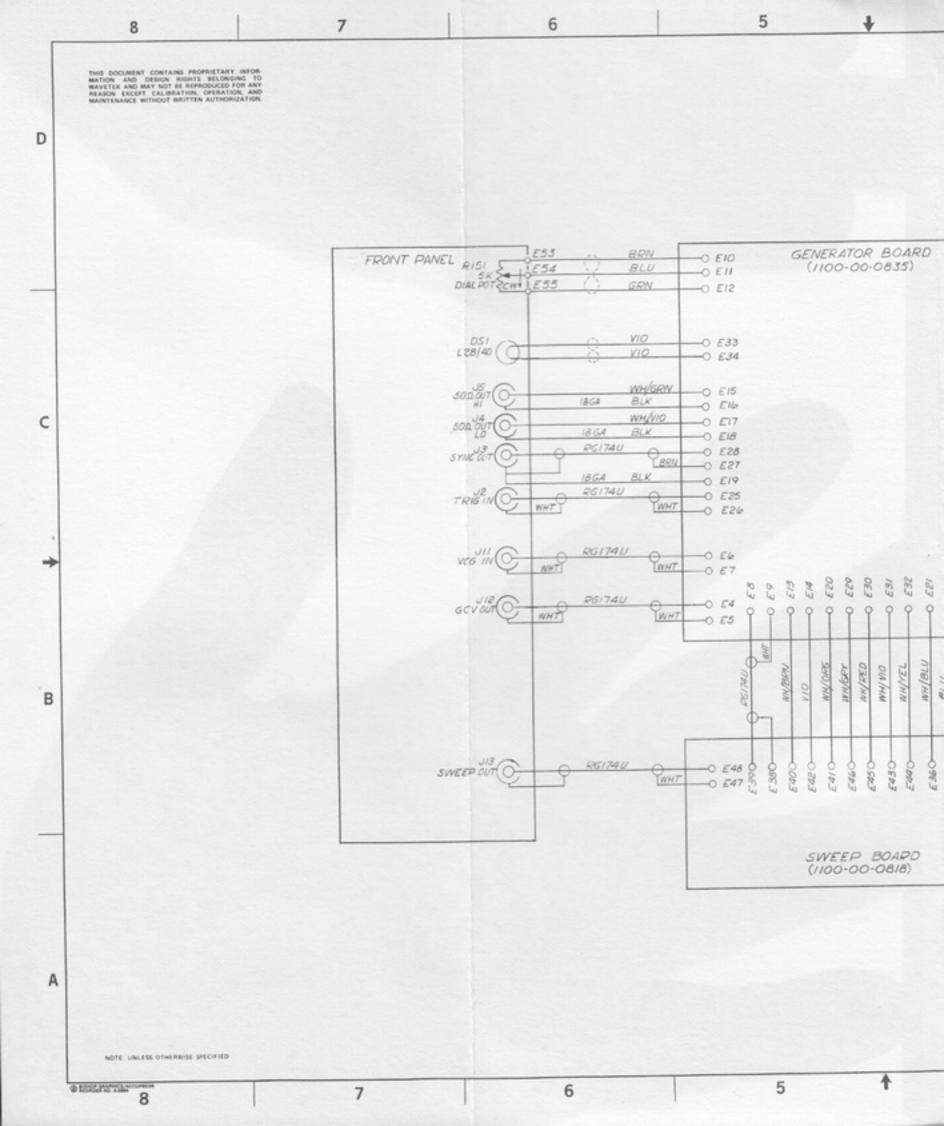
7.2 ORDERING PARTS

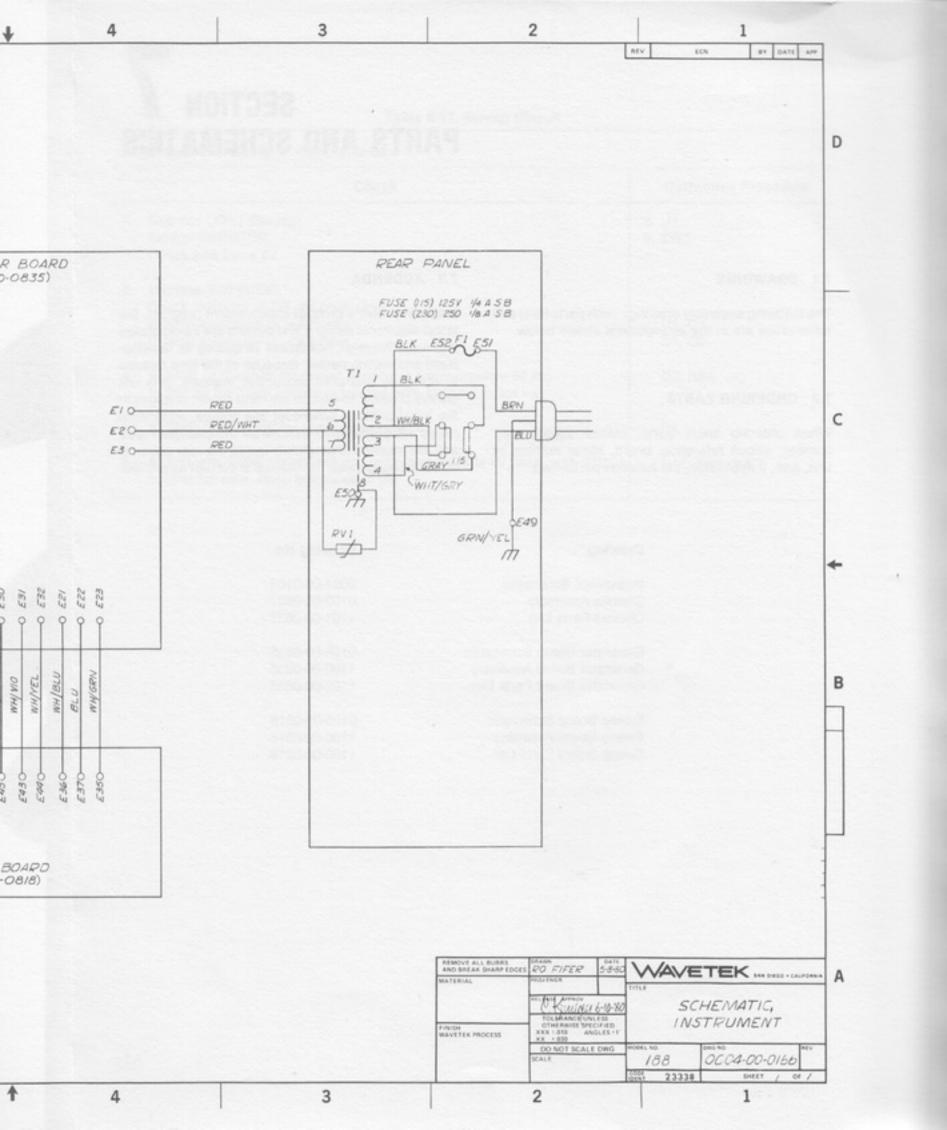
When ordering spare parts, please specify part number, circuit reference, board, serial number of unit, and, if applicable, the function performed.

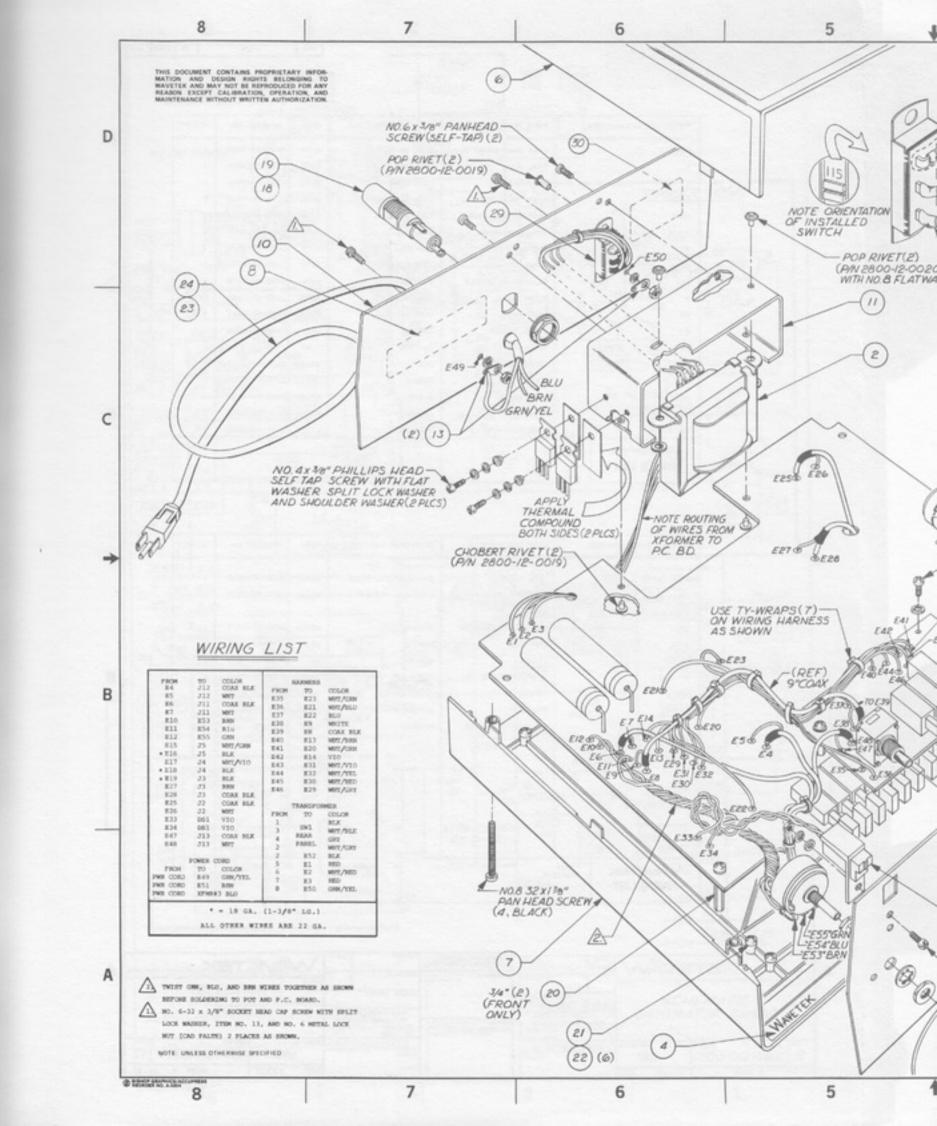
7.3 ADDENDA

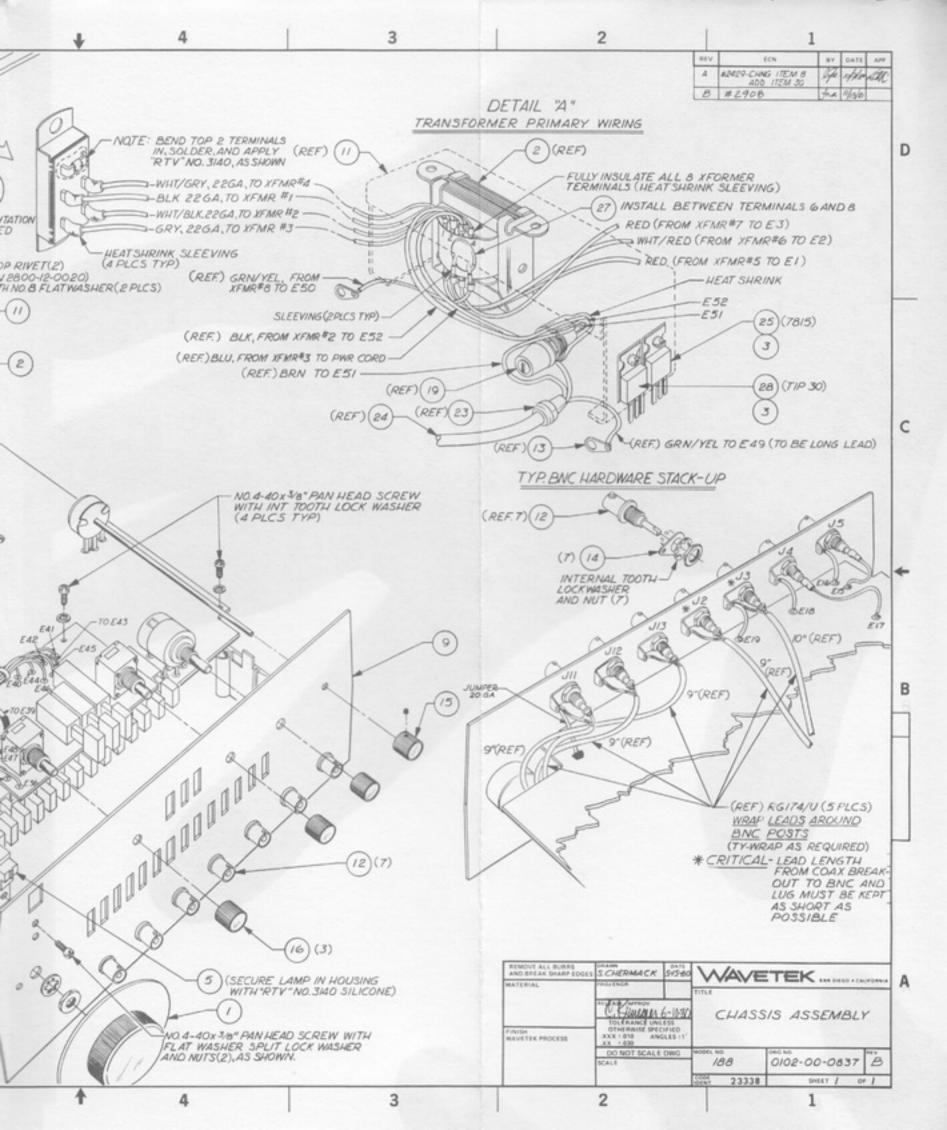
Under Wavetek's product improvement program, the latest electronic designs and circuits are incorporated into each Wavetek instrument as quickly as development and testing permit. Because of the time needed to compose and print instruction manuals, it is not always possible to include the most recent changes in the initial printing. Whenever this occurs, addendum pages are prepared to summarize the changes made and are inserted immediately inside the rear cover. If no such pages exist, the manual is correct as printed.

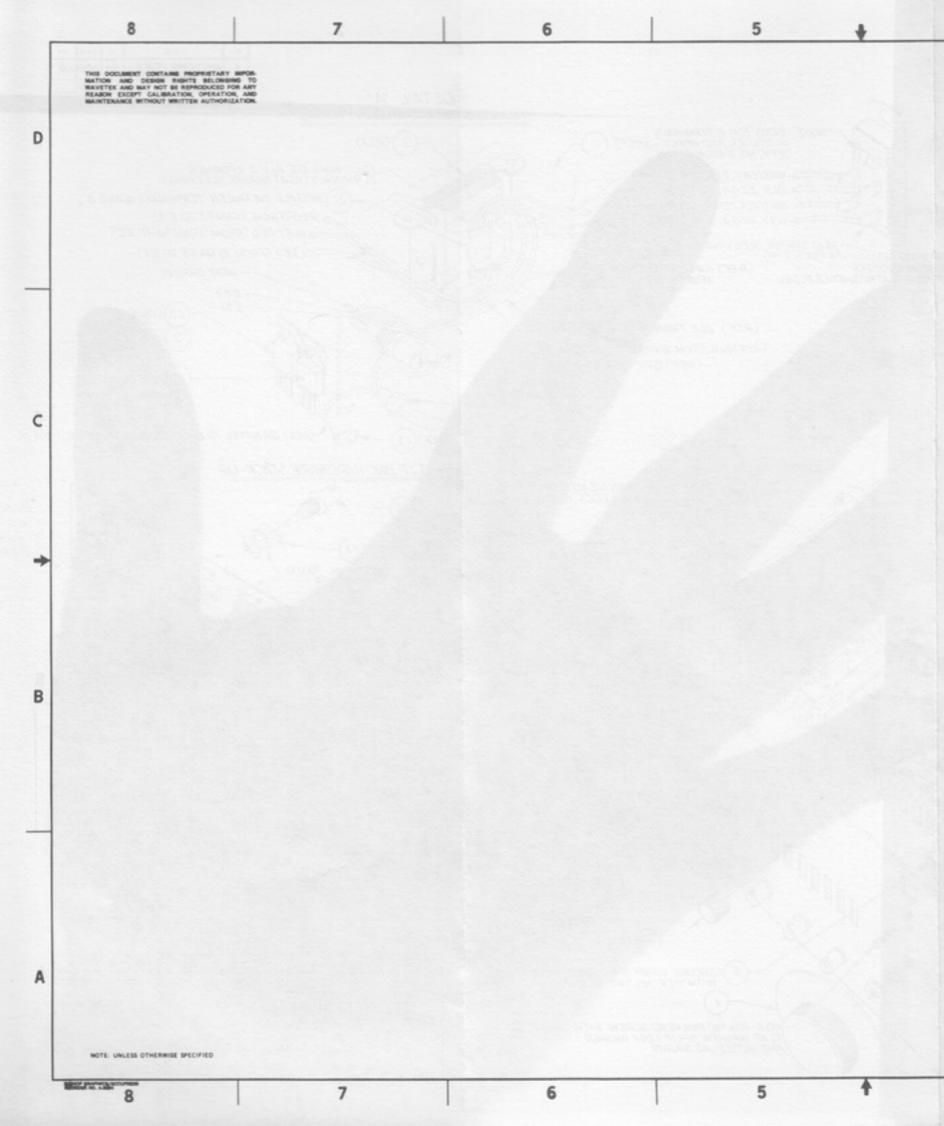
Drawing	Drawing No.
Instrument Schematic Chassis Assembly	0004-00-0166 0102-00-0837
Chassis Parts List	1101-00-0837
Generator Board Schematic	0103-00-0835
Generator Board Assembly	1100-00-0835 1100-00-0835
Generator Board Parts List	1100-00-0635
Sweep Board Schematic	0103-00-0818
Sweep Board Assembly	1100-00-0818
Sweep Board Parts List	1100-00-0818

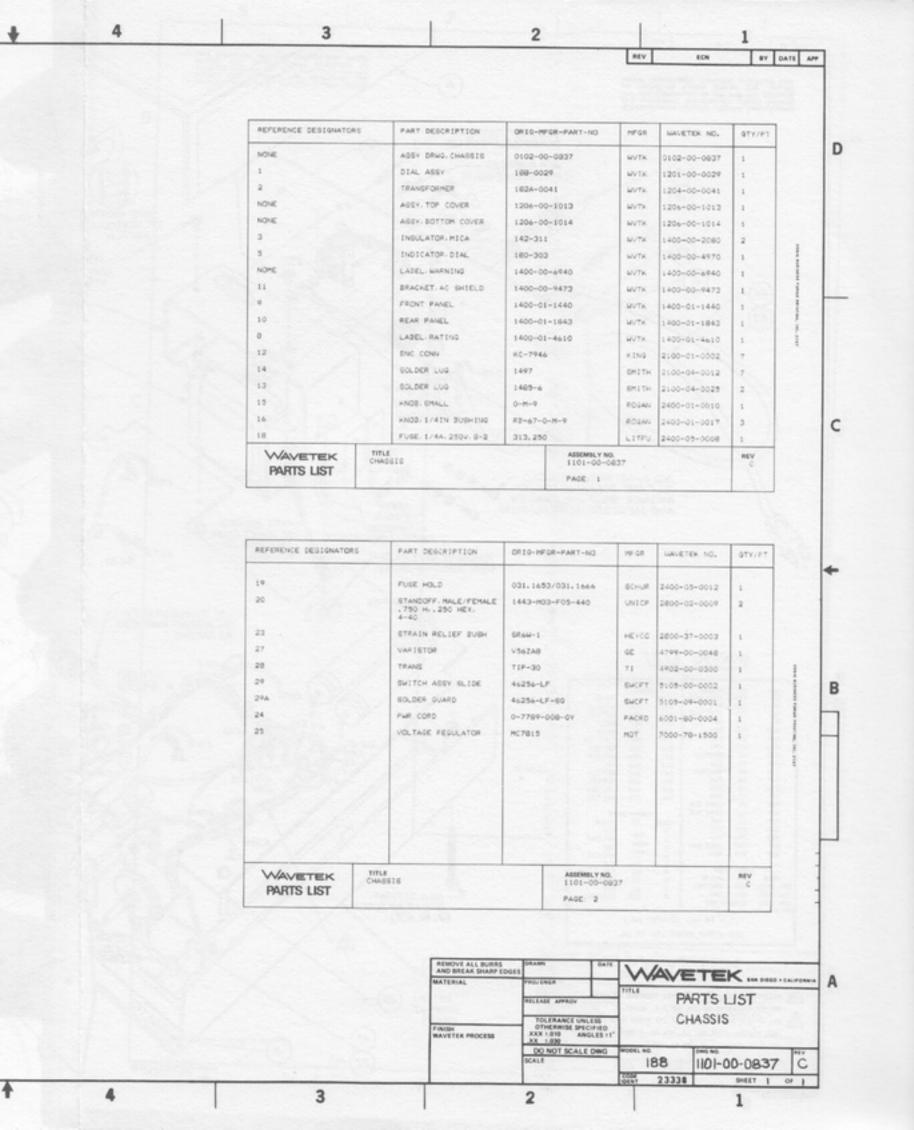


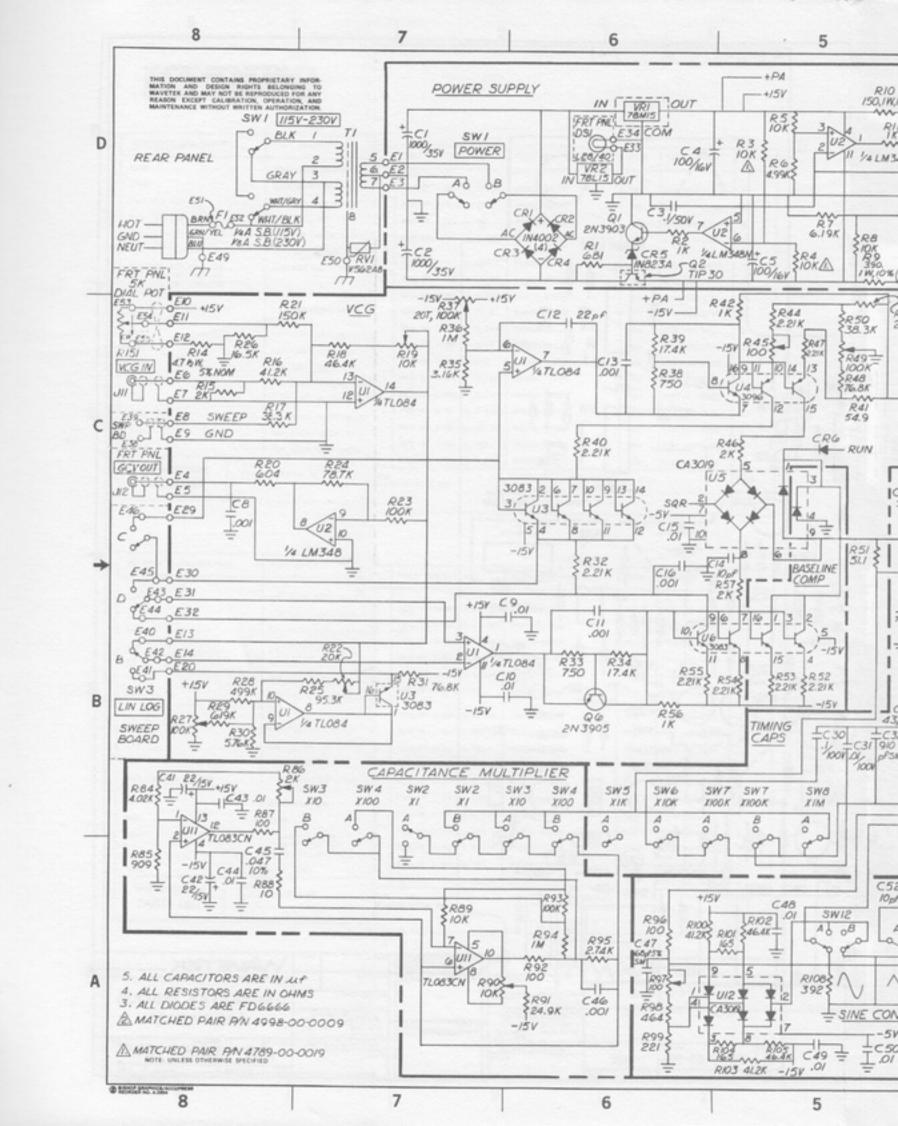


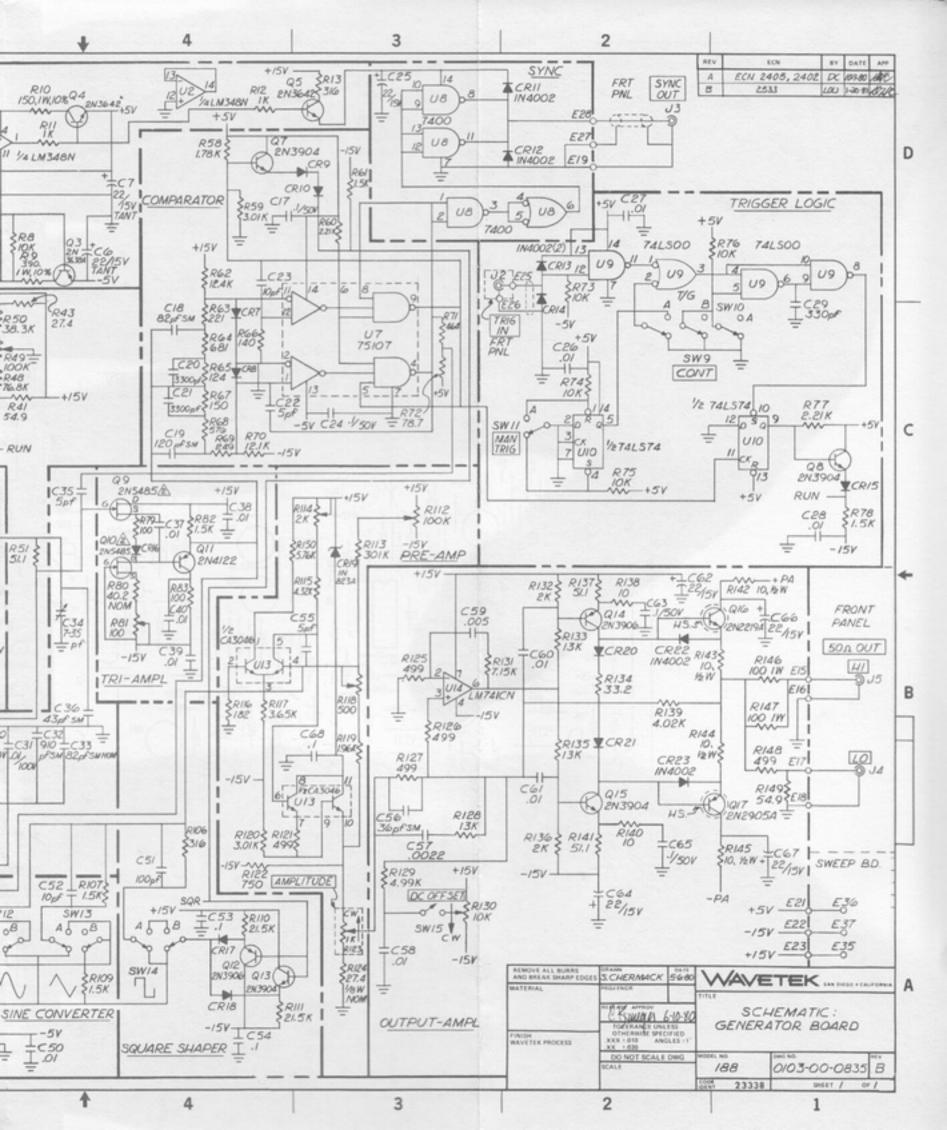


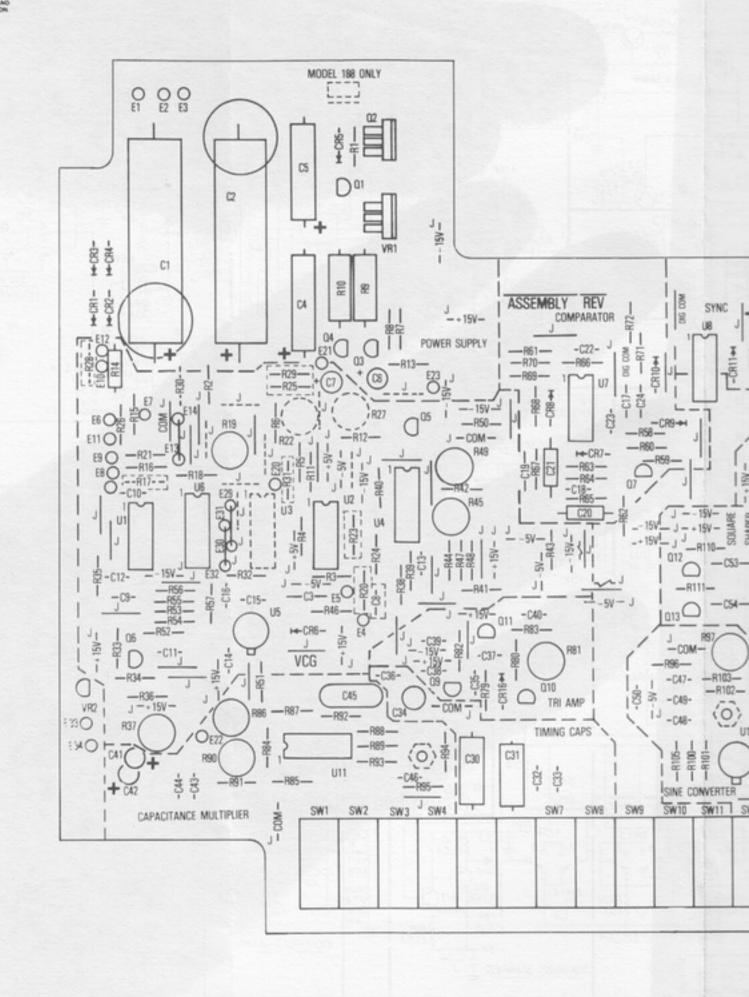


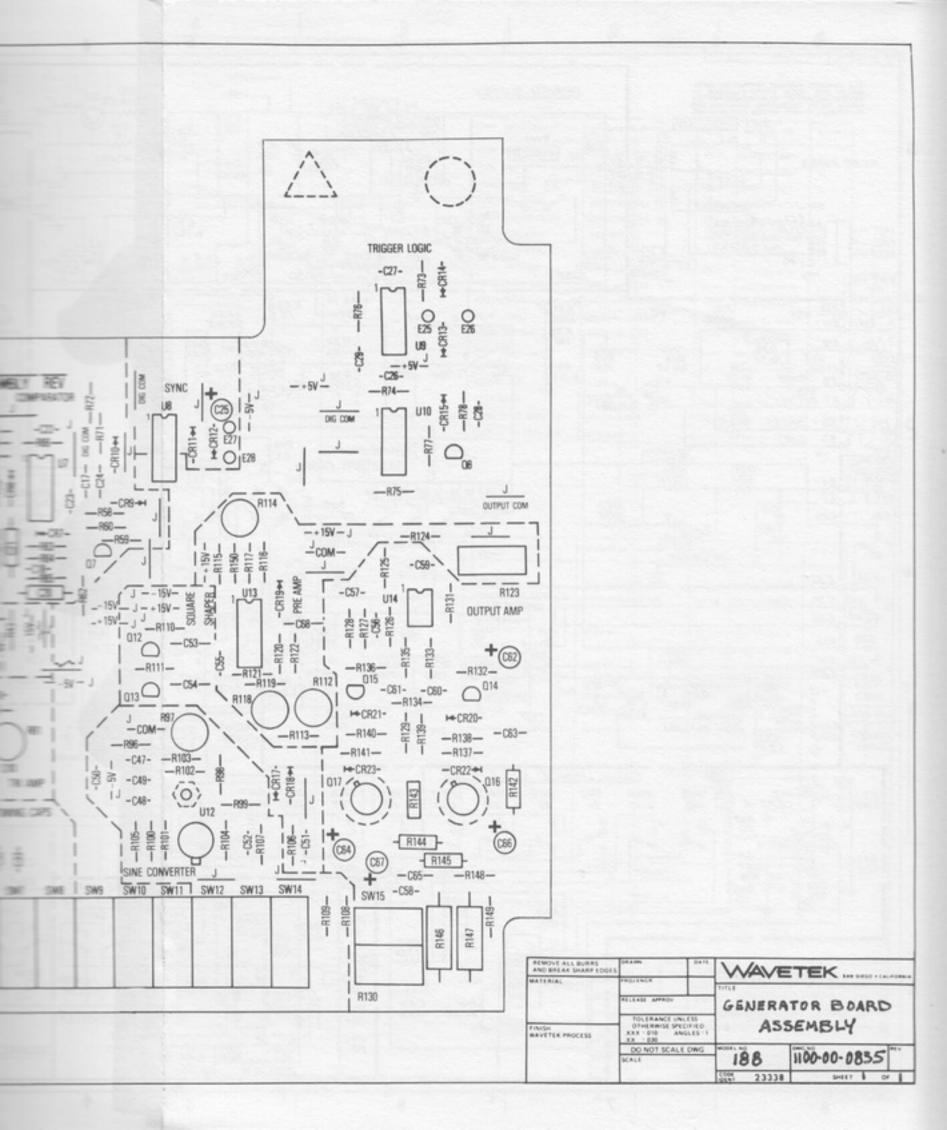


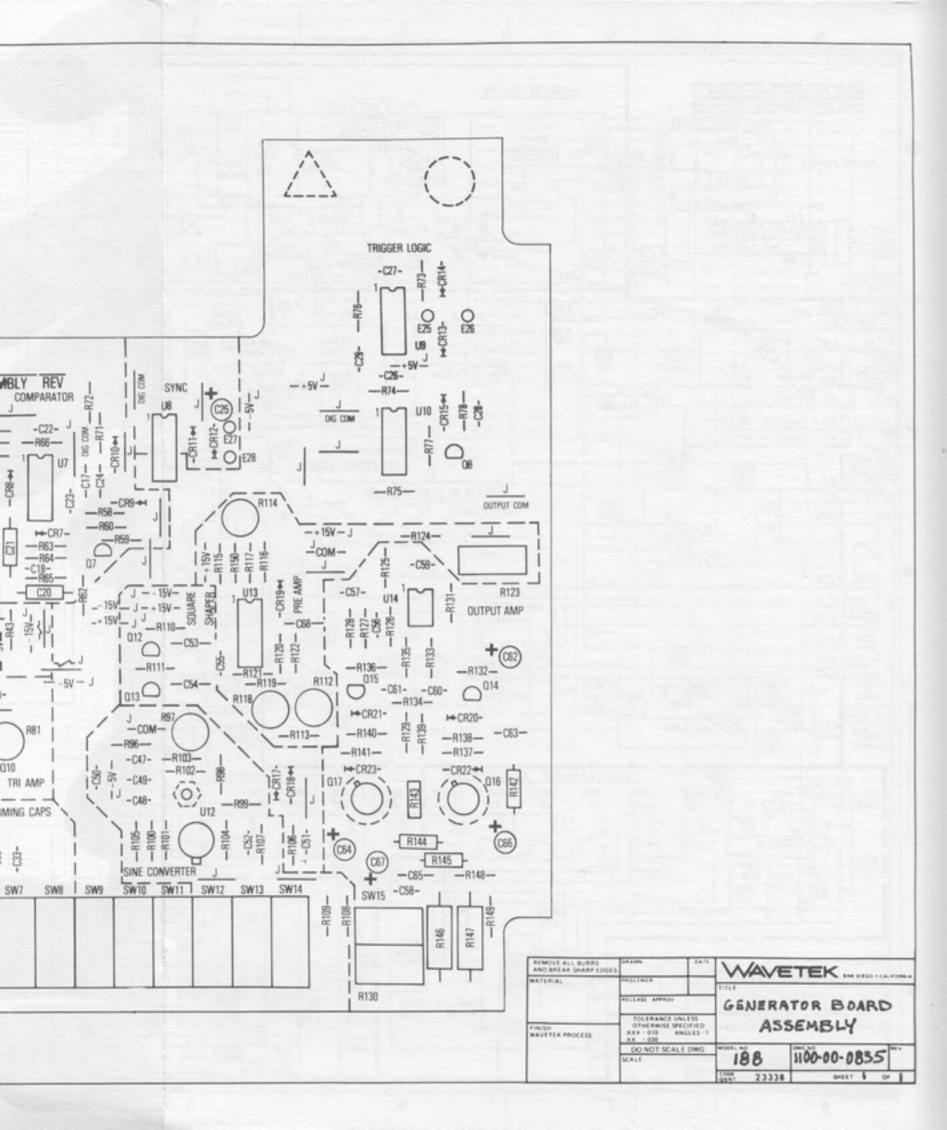












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A

REFERENCE DESIGNATOR	S PART DESCRIPTION	ORIG-MFGR-PART-NO	MFGR	HAVETEK NO.	gTY/	
NOVE	ASSY DRUG, GEN DD	0101-00-0835	WYTK	0101-00-0835	1	
NONE	SCHEMATIC GEN BD	0103-00-0835	MVTK	0103-00-0835	1	
C22 C39 C55	CAPICER SPF. 1KV	00-050	CRL	1500-00-5011	3	
C14 C23 C52	CAP, CER. 10FF. 1KV	DO-100	CRL	1500-01-0011	3	
091	CAP. CER. 100PF. 1KV	00-101	CRL	1500-01-0111	1	
C11 C13 C16 C46 C8	CAP. CER GOINF. INV	00-102	ARCO	1500-01-0211	5	
C10 C13 C26 C27 C28 C27 C20 C39 C40 C40 C44 C48 C49 C50 C58 C60 C61 C9	CAPICER HN 01HF. 50V	CACG2Z5U103Z100A	CORNG	1500-01-0310	10	
017 024 03 083 084 063 065 068	CAP CER HON . 1HF. 50V	CAC03ZU104Z050A	CORNO	1500-01-0405	0	
12	CAF. CER. 22PF. SKV	00-220	ARCO	1500-02-2011	1	
97	CAP CER . 0022. 1KV	DD-222 LONG LEAD	CRL	1500-02-2201	1	
20	CAP. CER. 330PF. 1KV	20-331	ARCO	1500-03-3111	1	
20 021	CAP. C. MV. 3300PF. 50V	1801X7R050A332J	VRDYN	1500-03-3205	2	
50	CAP. CER. LOSSIFI. SOV	CX-502	CRL	1500-05-0210	1	
700	CAP. HICA: 100PF. 500V	DM15-101J	ARCO	1500-11-0100	1	
14	CAP. MICA. 120PF, 500V	DM15-121J	ARCO	1500-11-2100	1	
36	CAP, HICA, 36PF, 500V	DM15-360J	ARCO	1500-13-6000	1	
WAVETEK PARTS LIST	PCA. GENERATOR SD	AGEMBLY NO. 1100-00-0839 PAGE 1				

7

6

REFERENCE DESIGNATORS	PART DESCRIPTION	OW10-HPG
NONE	TRANSIPAD	10160
R45 RB1 R97	POT. TRIM. 100	91AR100
R10 R90	POT, TRIM- 10K	91AR10K
R112 R27 R49	POT, TRIM, 100K	91AR100#
R114 R06	POT. TRIM. 2K	91AR2K
R22	POT, TRIM, 20K	91AR20K
R110	POT. TRIM. 500	91AR500
R130	POT. SWITCH, 10K	GH-1879
R123	POT. CONT. 1K FROM: 4600-01-0207	4609-71-
R37	POT. TRIM. 201. 100K	66WR100W
R142 R143 R144 R145	RES. C. 1/2H-5%-10	RC200F-1
R14	RES. C. 1/2W. 5%: 4, 7	RC200F-4
R10	RES. C. 1H. 10% 150	RC320F15
89	RES. C. 1W. 10X-390	RC320F39
R79 R83 R87 R92 R94	RES. NF. 1/84-11-100	RN550-10
R11 R12 R2 R42 R56	RES. NF. 1784, 11-1K	RN550-10
R5 R73 R74 R75 R76 R0	RES. NF. 1/84, 15-10K	RN550-10

5

REFERENCE DESIGNATORS	PART DESCRIPTION	PART DESCRIPTION ORIG-MFGR-PART-NO MFGR WAVE				
C36	CAP, HICA, 43PF, 500V	DM15-430J	ARCO	1500-14-3000	1	
C47	CAP. MICA. 68PF, 500V	DM15-680J	ARCO	1500-16-8000	1	
C18	CAP. HICA: 82PF, 500V	DH15-820J	ARCO	1500-18-2000	1	
C32	CAF, 910PF, 100V, 1%	DM15-911F	ARCO	1500-19-1101	1	
04 09	CAP. BLECT. 100MF. 16V	50001079016007	SPRAG	1500-31-0101	2	
C1 C2	CAP. ELECT. 1000MF. 35V	39010000350L6	SPEAG	1000-31-0212	2	
031	CAP. POLYC 01MF. 100V	PA28103F	ELCUS	1500-41-0304	1	
030	CAP. FOLYC. , INF. 100V	PA28104F	ELCUE	1500-41-0404	1	
045	CAP. HYLAR. , 047MF100V	225947391903	SPRAG	1500-44-7314	1	
034	VAR1, 7-35FF, 250V	79-TR1KO-02 7/35 PF	TRING	1500-53-5000	1	
027 C41 C42 C6 C62 064 C65 C67 C7	CAP, TANT, 22HF, 15V	1960226X9015KA1	SPRAG	1500-72-2601	9	
1	GENERATOR BD	1700-00-0017	WYTK	1700-00-0817	1	
De.	LAMP	L29/40	MURA	2400-02-0017	1	
NONE	STANDOFF, SMAGE .075 H250 HEX 4-40062 MAT'L	6926-7/8-2C	LYNTR	2800-05-0003	2	
NONE	HEAT SINK	NF-207	MAKE	2900-11-0001	2	
WAVETEK PARTS LIST	TITLE PCA. GENERATOR 80	ASSEMBLY NO. *100-00-0805 PAGE: 2				

REFERENCE DESIGNATORS	PART DESCRIPTION	ORIG-HFG
R09		-
R23 R93	RES. NF. 1/84. 1% 100K	RN550-100
R130 R140 R00	RES. MF. 1/8W. 1%. 10	RN550-106
R70	RES. NF. 1/04-11-12-18	RN550-12
P45	RES. NF. 1/84-13, 124	RN550-124
862	RES. NF. 1/84-1% 12-4K	RN550-124
R120 R133 R135	REG- NF - 1/04- 15- 134	RN550-13
R66	RES. NF. 1/84. 13: 140	RN550-14
867	RES. MF. 1/8W-1%-150	RN550-15
R107 R109 R61 R78 R82	RES. HF. 1/04-15-1-5K	RN550-15
R21	RES. NF. 1/84. 15. 150K	RN550-15
R101 R104	RES. NF. 1/64-11-165	RN55D-16
R26	RES. HF. 1/8H. 1% 16.5K	RN550-16
R34 R39	RES. MF. 1/8W. 15. 17. 4K	RM55D-17
R50	RES. MF. 1/8W- 1%- 1, 78K	RN55D-179
R116	RCS. MF. 1/8W. 1%, 182	RN550-183
8119	RES. MF. 1/8W. 1%. 1. 96K	RN55D-196
R132 R136 R15 R46 R57	RES. MF. 1/84, 1%, 2K	RN550-200

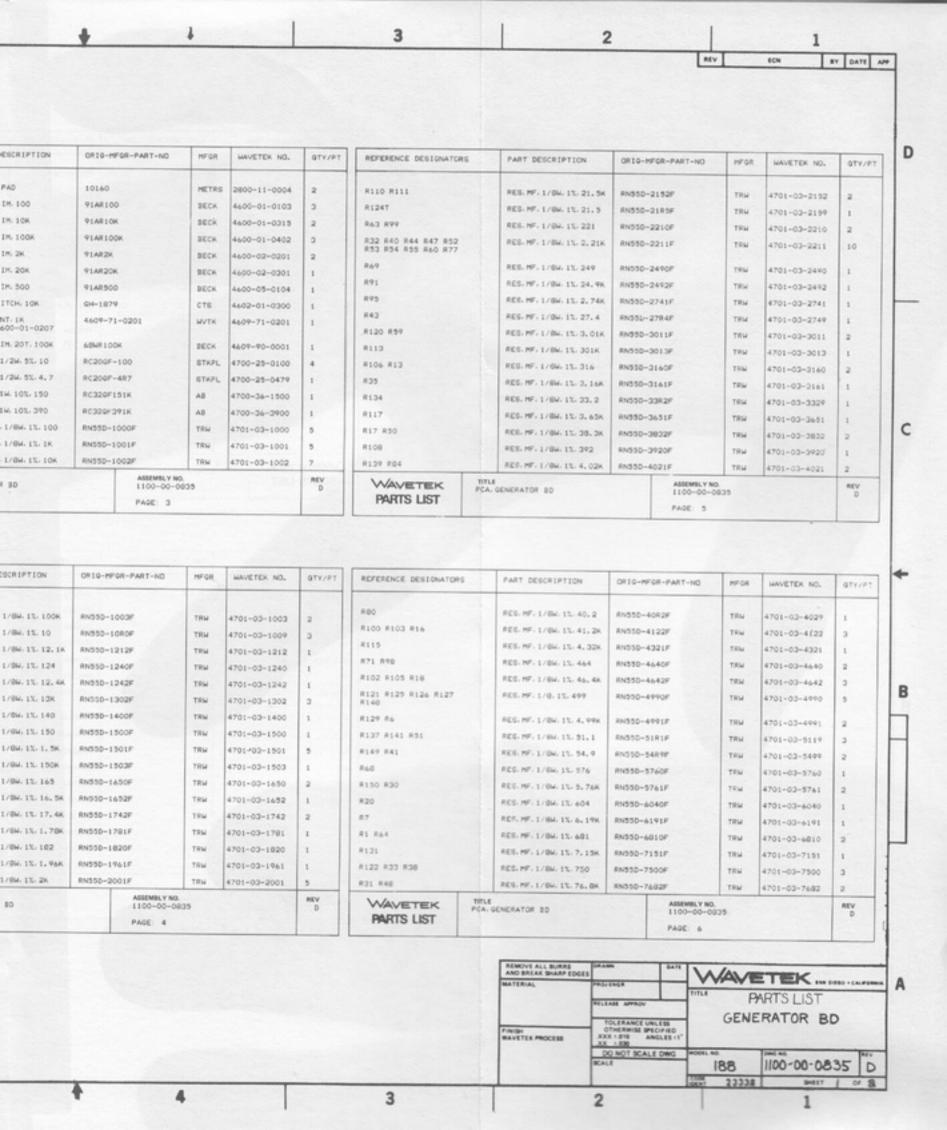
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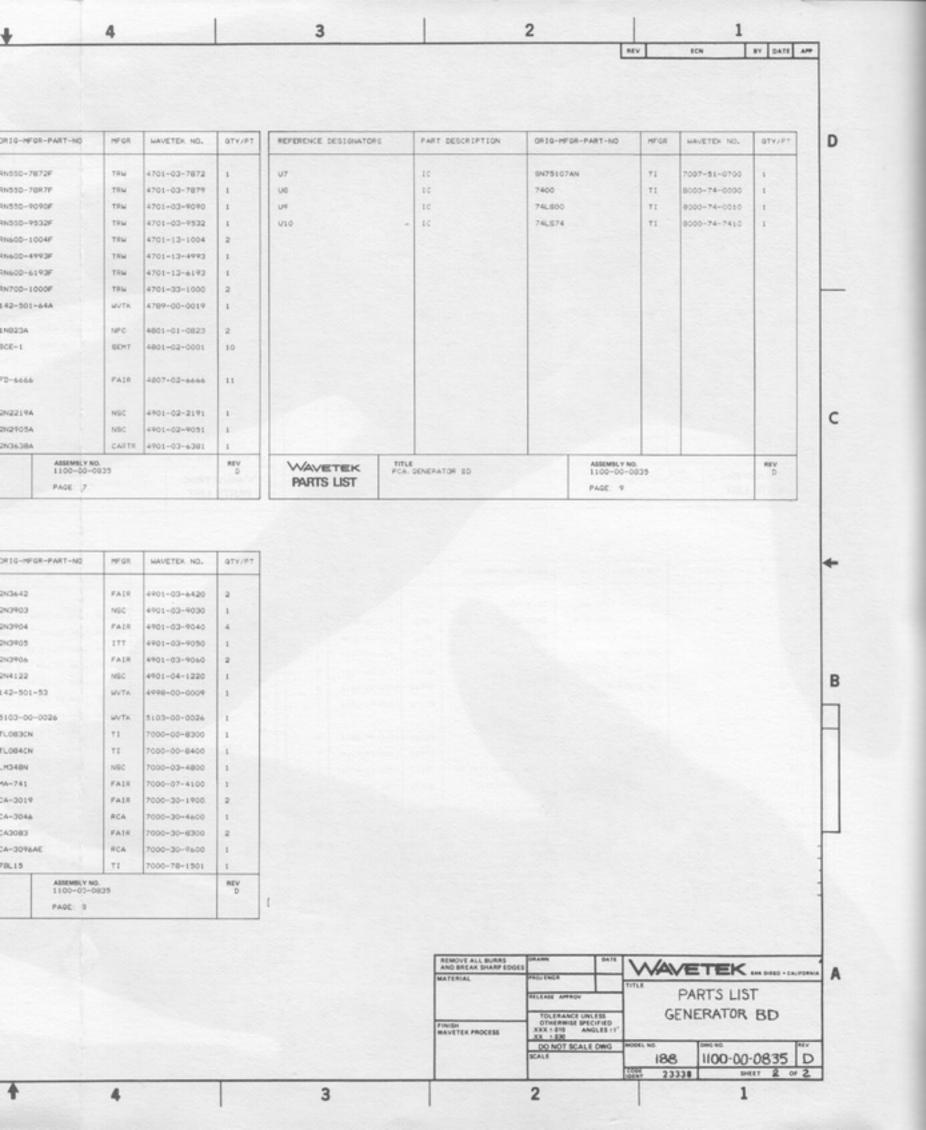
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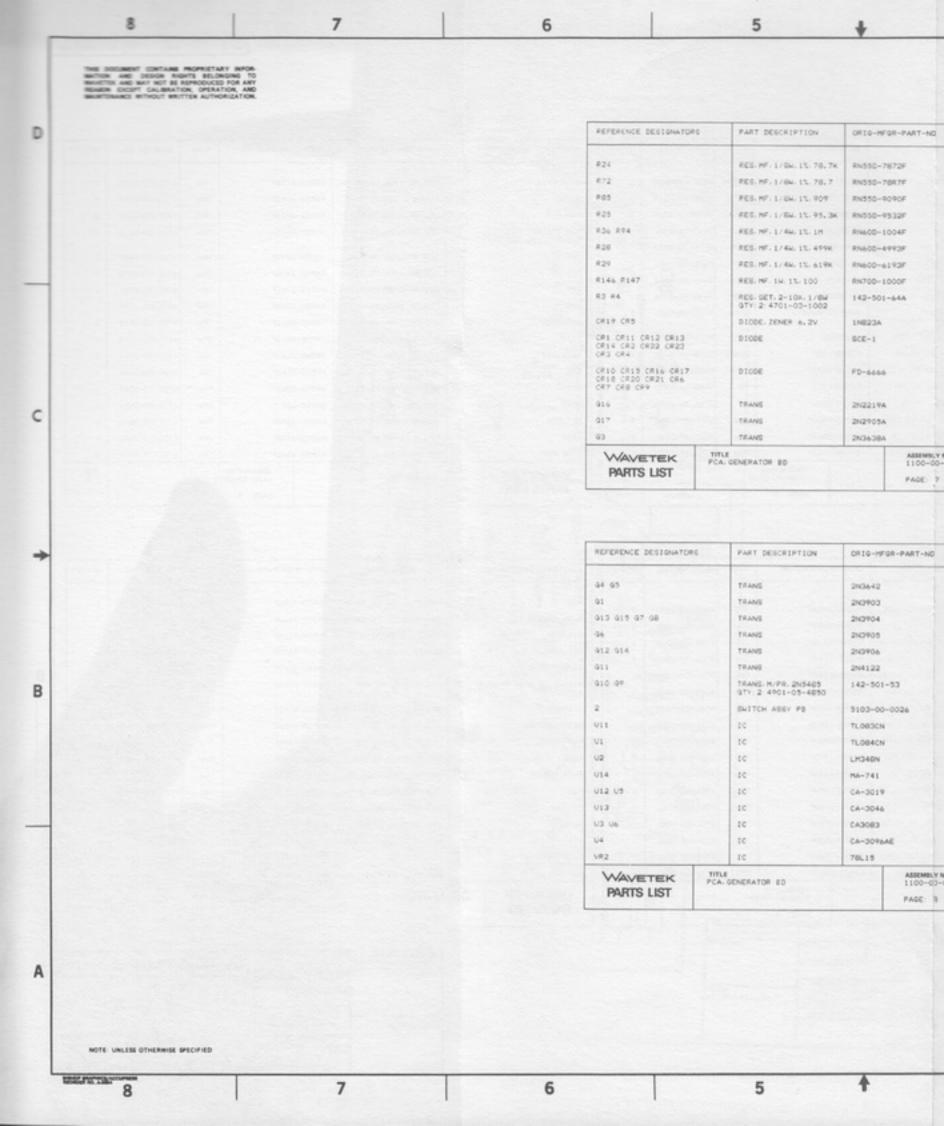
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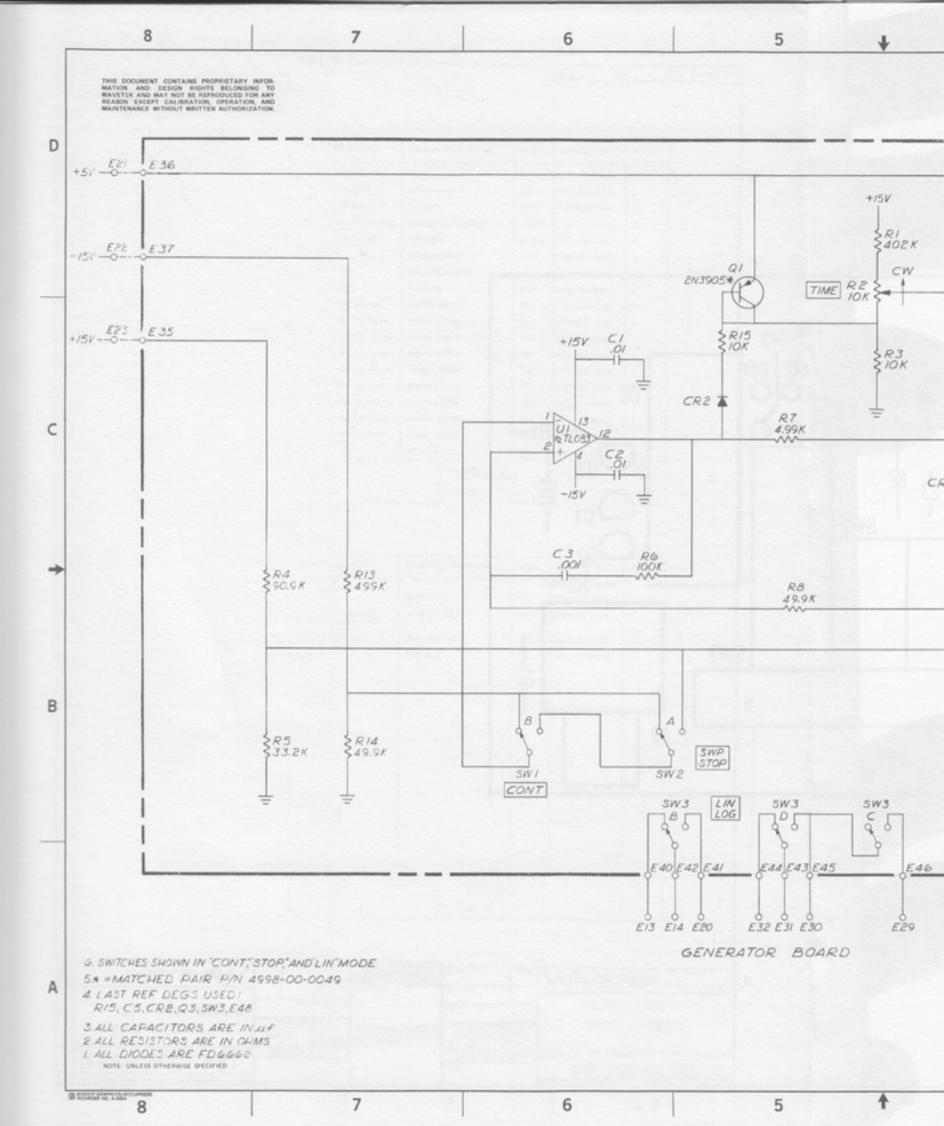
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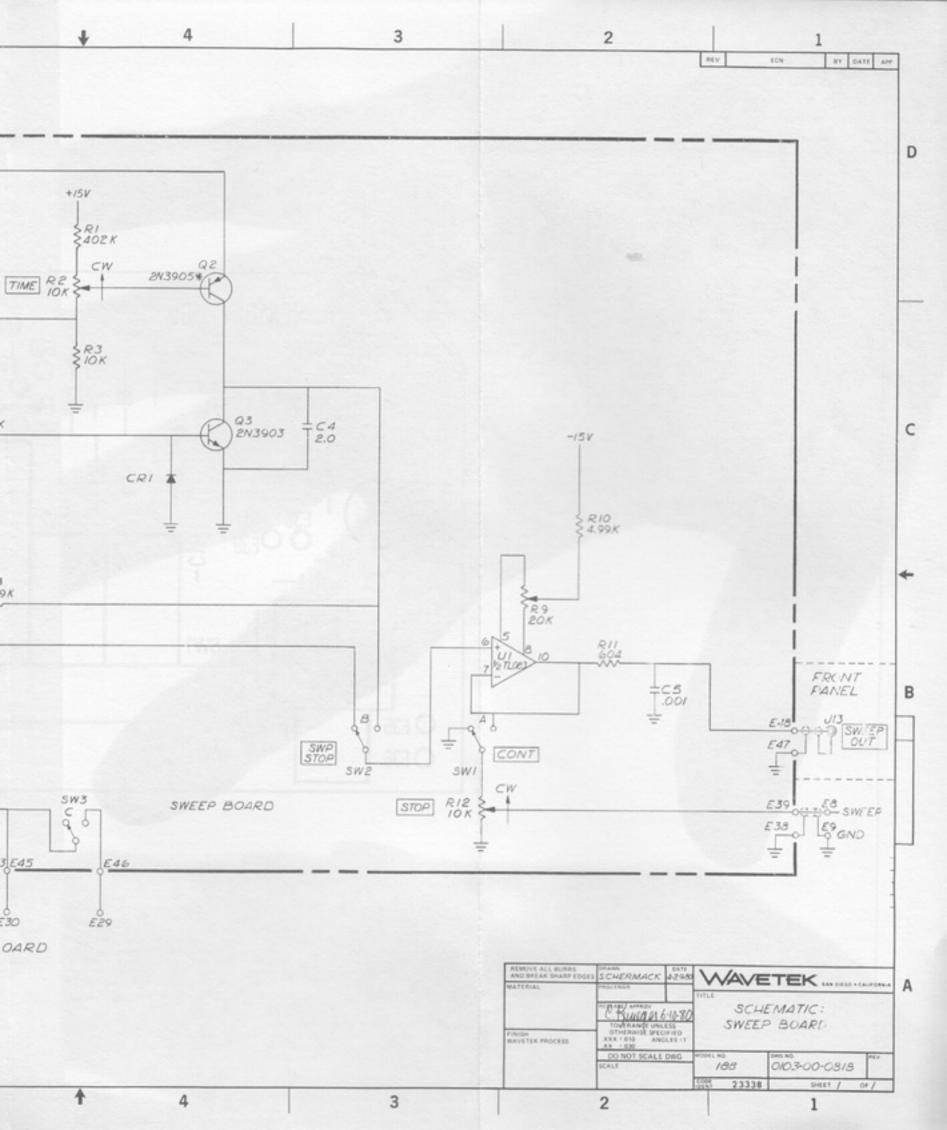
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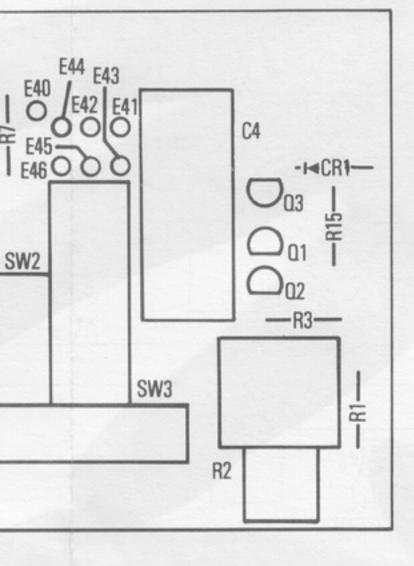




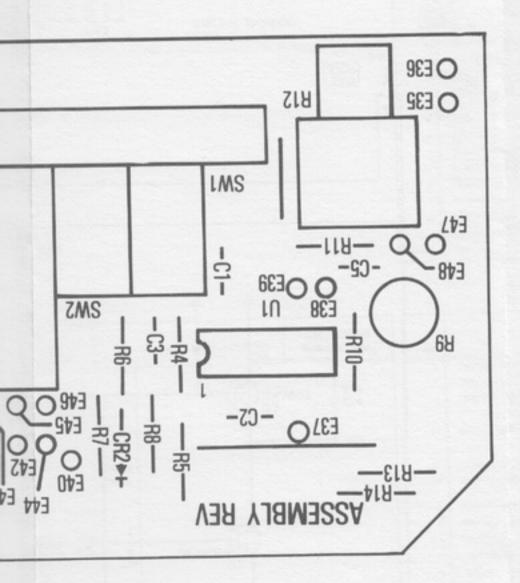


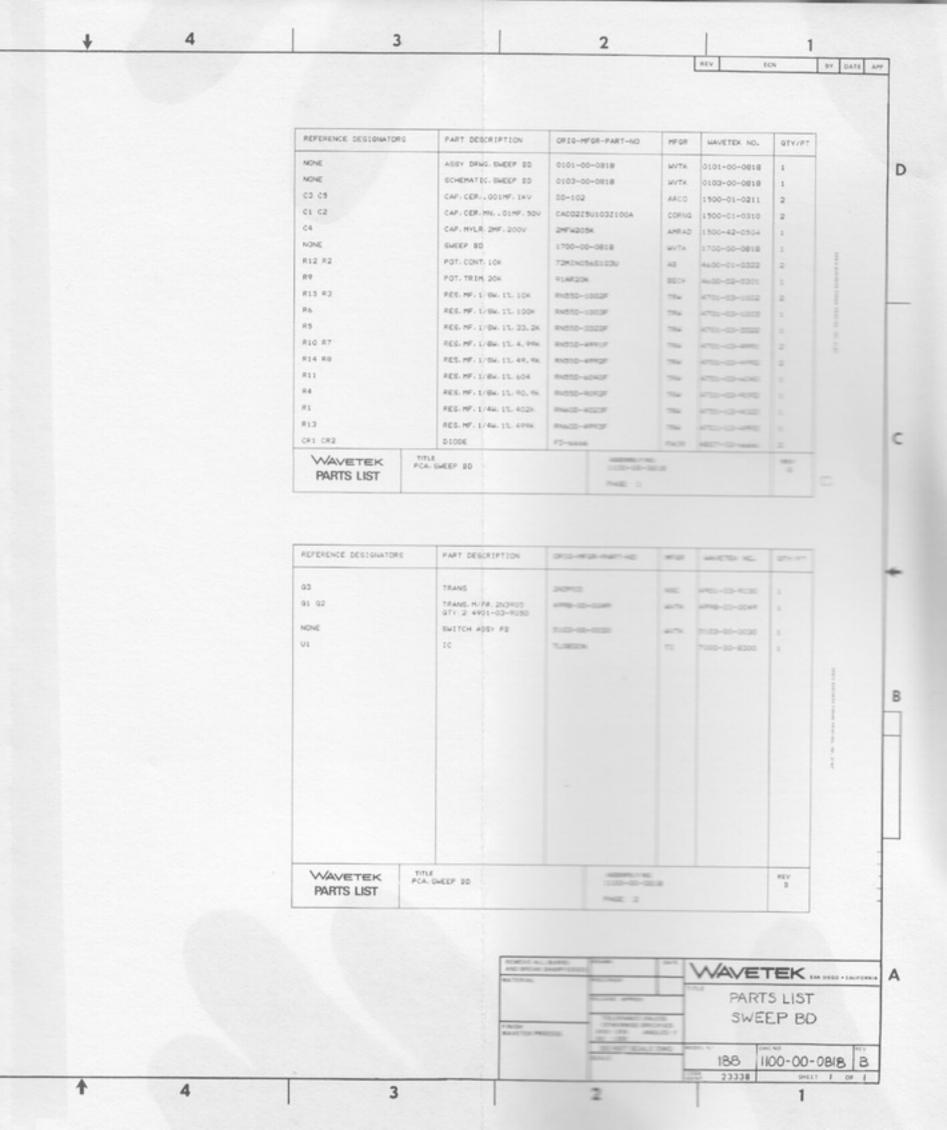


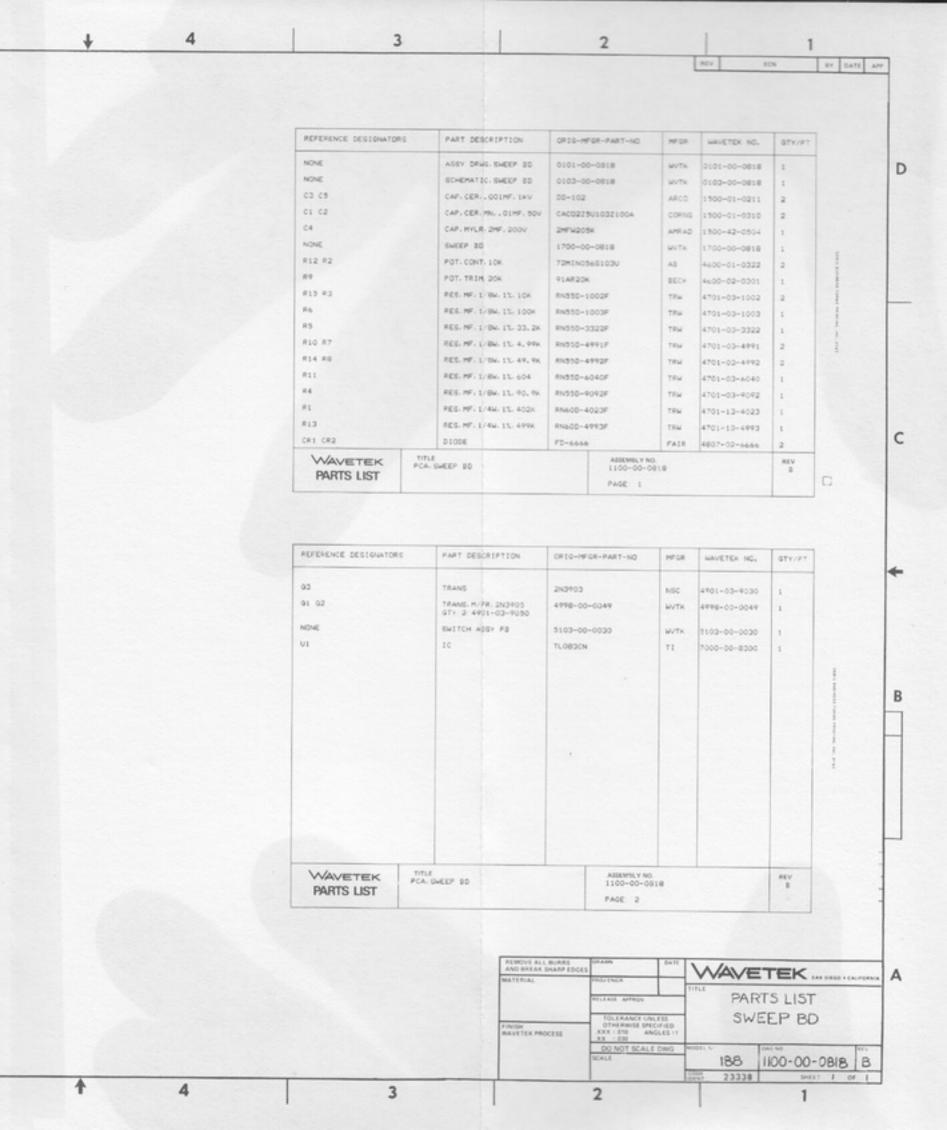




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9045 Balboa Ave., San Diego, CA 92123 P. O. Box 651, San Diego, Calif. 92112 Tel 714/279-2200 TWX 910-335-2007

Bescheinigung des Herstellers/Importeurs

Hermit wird bescheinigt, das der/die/das

Funktions-/Wobbelgenerator Modell 188

(Gerst Typ. Sezelchnung)

in Übereinstimmung mit den Bestimmungen der

1046/1984

(AntabismverTigung)

funk-entstärt ist.

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Name des Herstellers Proprieurs

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Harmit wird bescheinigt, daß der/die/das			
Funktions-/Wobbelgenerator	Modell	188	
(Geršt, Typ, Sezelchnung)	•••••••••••	***************************************	••••
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Name day Herstellers Important

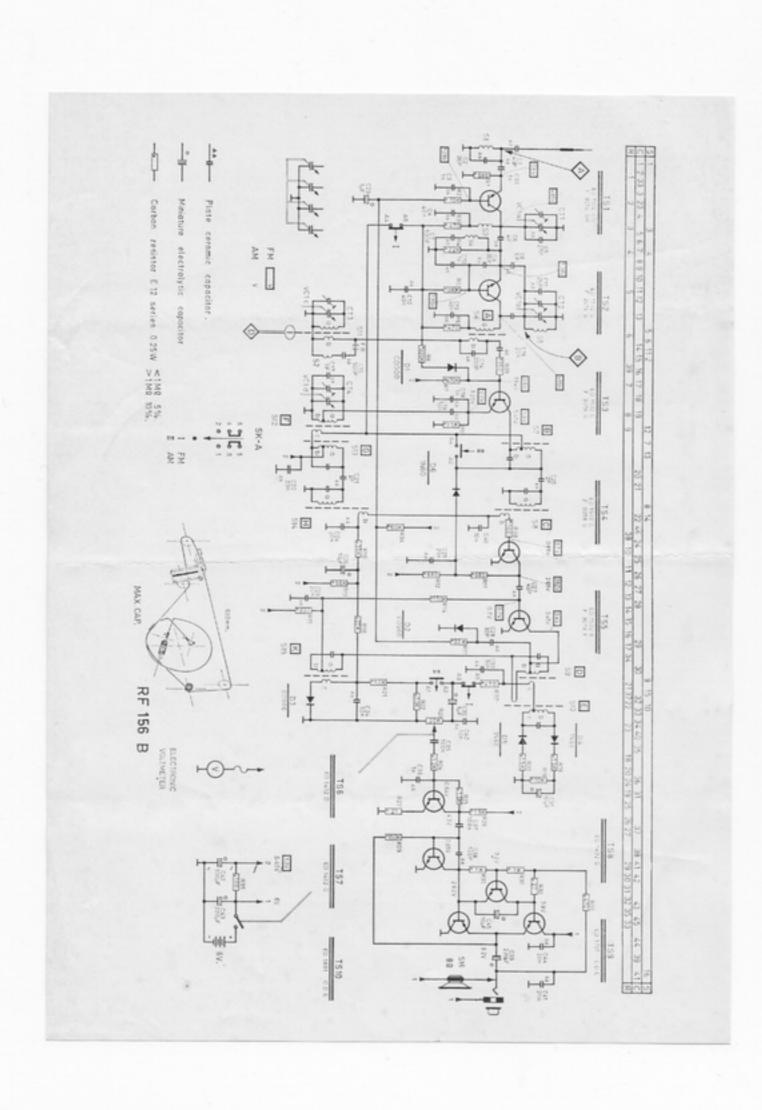
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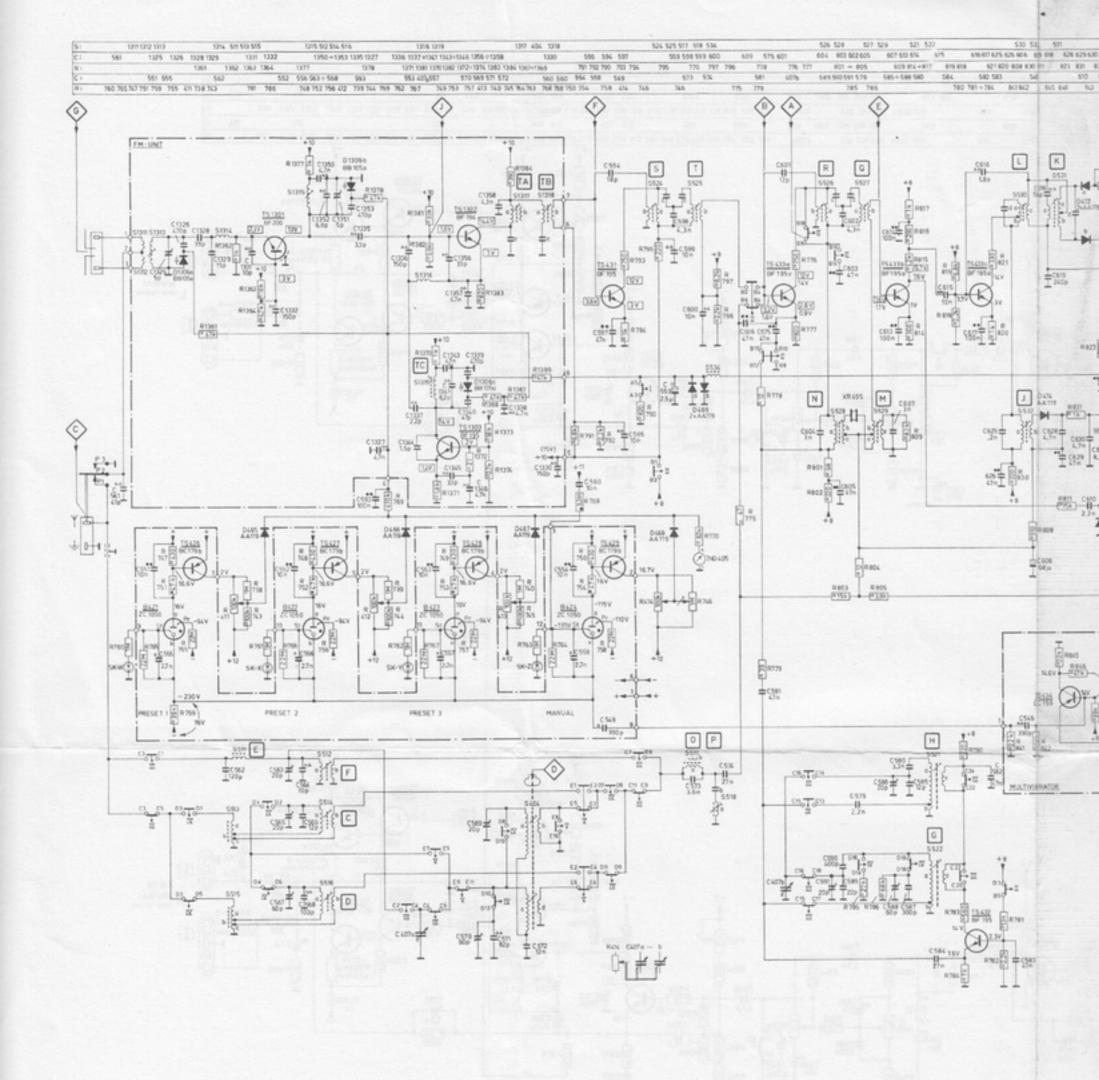
Bescheinigung des Herstellers/Importeurs

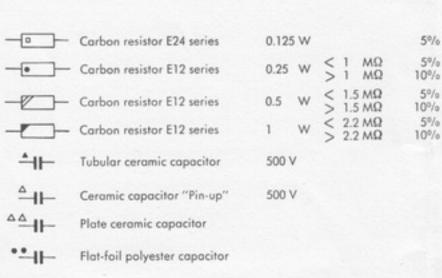
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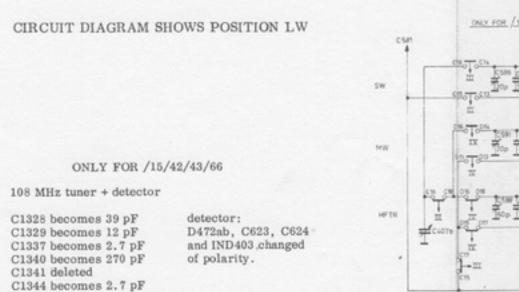
Martie des Herstellers Importeurs

PRODUCTION Ruprochtsberg 11 D-8250 DORFEN Tel. (08081) 2711





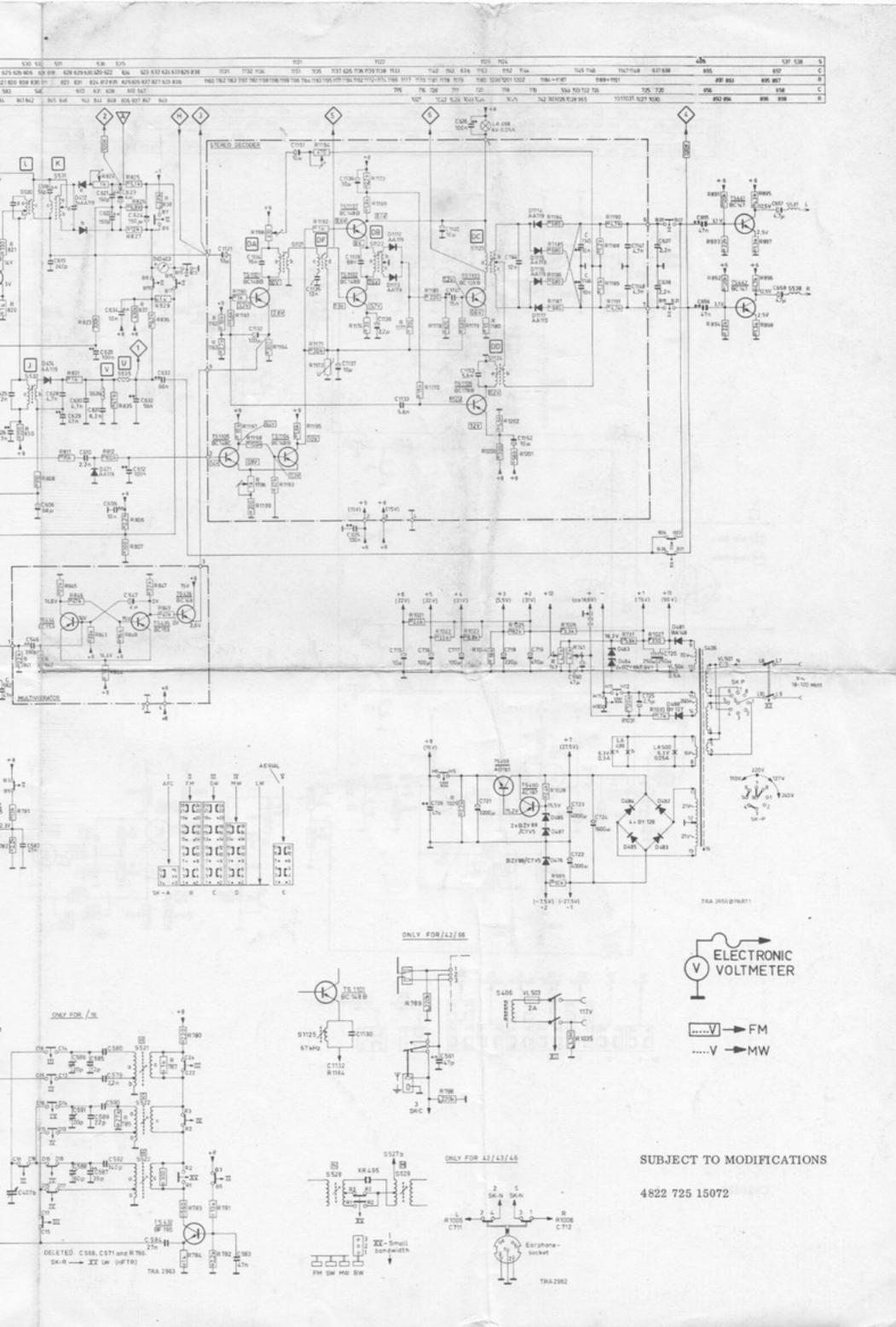


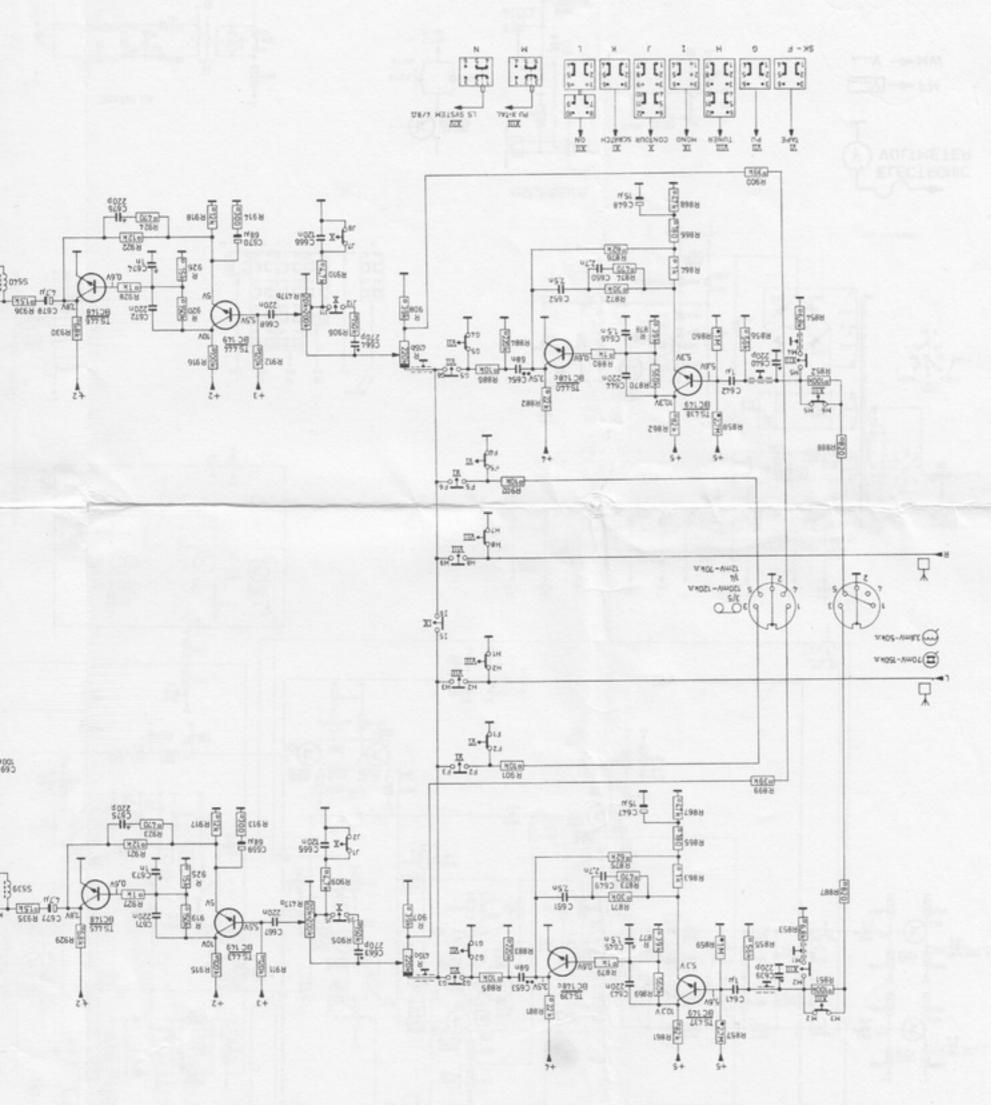


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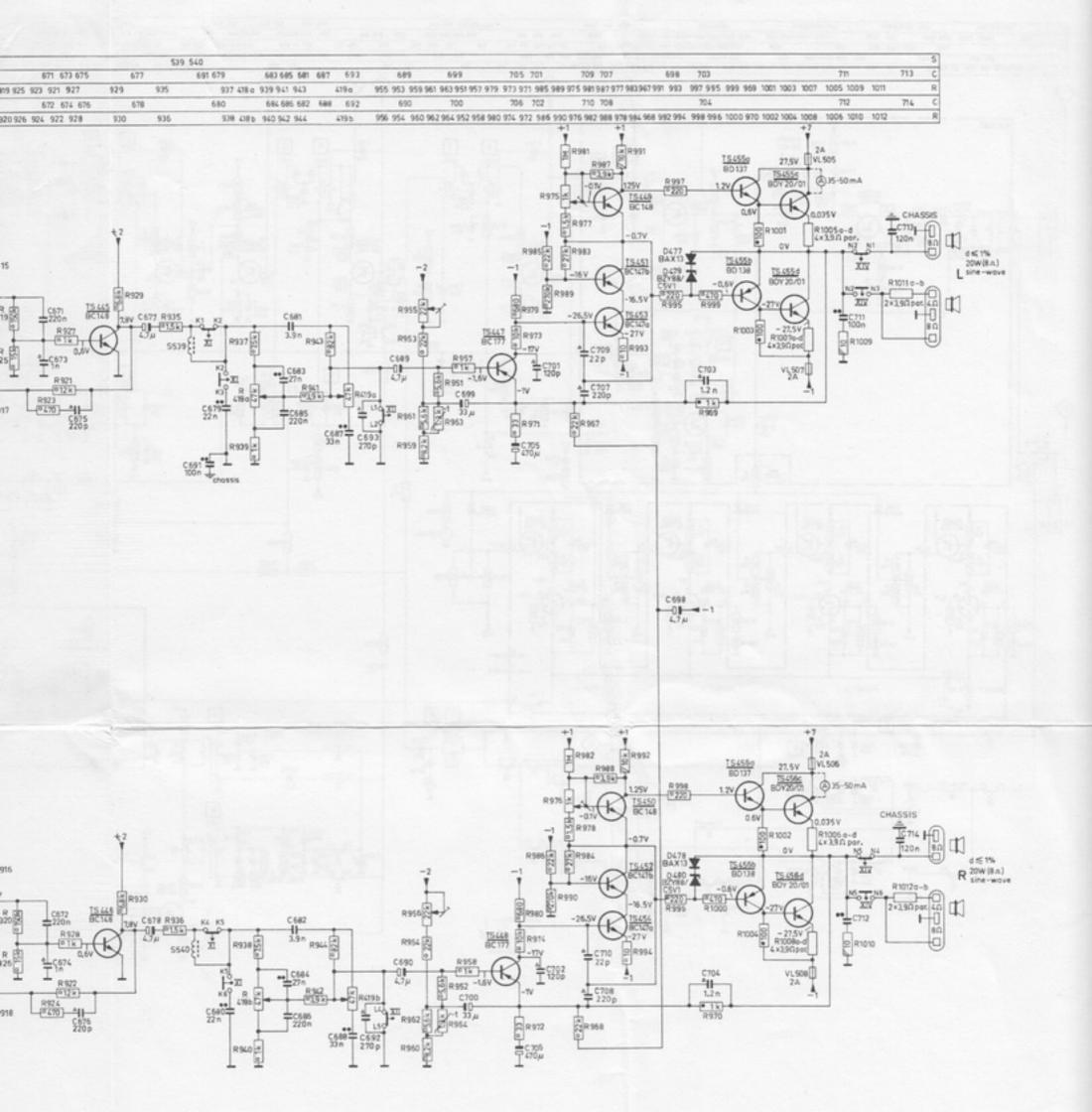
C1352 becomes 3.9 pF R1371 becomes 3.9 pF

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TRA 3650B PART2